The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 1,004.

GEN. FORREST ON KUKLUX.

His Emphatic Belief That No Such Organization Exists in the South.

Such Disorders as Occur He Attributes to Irresponsible Aliens.

The People of the South Willing to Accept the Situation and Abide by the Laws.

His Own Position.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

GEN. FORREST BEFORE THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 22—Gen. N. B. Forrest is here to testify before the Kuklux Committee, but, as the committee does not want him until Monday, he left for New York to-night. Gen. Forrest is a man about the average height, of light though wiry frame; his eye, [a] small gray bordering on blue, denotes activity and nervousness; in his manner he is cordial and courteous; he talks distinctly, but slowly, and seemingly studies in his mind the propriety of giving replies to interrogatories without proper reflection. He is neat in his attire, and is just such a man as one would never think could be Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Confederate fame.

GEN. FORREST'S OPINION OF THE KUKLUX-KLAN.

In a conversation to-day, the General was asked about the Kuklux-klan, and he said he was charged as being the organizer and leader of that organization, but as yet he had failed to ascertain that any such klan exists, except in the imagination of those who, for political purposes, probably would like to see such a body in the South. His opportunities for observation, he said, were very great, and if such a band as the Kuklux existed he would know it. He did not believe in its existence. General Forrest was then asked the question, "What, then, in your opinion, is the cause of so many acts of violence being reported and telegraphed North as Kuklux outrages?" To this, he replied as follows: "It may arise from various causes; my theory, however, is that a class of men who have not the welfare of the South at heart came from the North, and, knowing that the political rights of many of the Southern people are denied them, they operate with the negroes to secure their votes to elevate them to positions of trust and responsibility. Secret leagues are formed, incendiary speeches calculated to do irreparable injury, are made, the employer is denied the services of his paid laborers as they flock to these leagues and are taught insubordination. The result is that among the substantial citizens of the section of country wherein these men operate they are regarded with distrust and socially ostracised. They secure lucrative offices, defraud the people, and in all their acts seemingly endeavor to excite public opinion against them. As a natural consequence, at intervals, the indignation probably of an individual may be aroused and an individual assault made, which is soon magnified into a Kuklux outrage. Now, I do not pretend to deny that in some instances [illegible] not, however, indiscriminately slaughtered. The same motive that impels a man to kill his brother in New York, Massachusetts, or Maine applies as well in Alabama, North Carolina or Tennessee, the difference being that in the latter States the victim by his conduct tends to aggravate the murderer to such bloody work. The cases are few, but of course are credited as being the work of the Kuklux, and hence, public opinion North is directed against the whole South as a bloodthirsty people. Again, bad men come South with no fixed purpose in view. They seem to float along, and like Mr. Macawber 'wait for something to turn up.' In their idleness they operate among the negroes, excite their superstitious feelings against their employers and cause a general stagnation in agricultural pursuits. When remonstrated with for such conduct, instead of allowing the planter to peacefully pursue the even tenor of his way, they attempt to revive old sores and make assertions calculated to excite anger and bad feeling. The result may be that such men are ordered to leave or pursue some avocation, just the same as a vagrant may be looked upon in Washington or a suspicious character ordered out of it. This I presume is at once called a Kuklux outrage." General Forrest added: "No Northern man settling in the South with a fixed purpose of developing its resources would be molested, even though he entertained strong Radical opinions. On the contrary he would be welcomed. Let the people know that he comes to be one of them, to live among them, and by his labor or means tend to build up the waste places, I care not what his political faith may be, he would be gladly received and even assisted by the Southern people. He said he believed he was charged with organizing bands of Kuklux among the men employed in the construction of a railroad from Selma, Alabama, to Memphis, Tennessee, and for which he had been summoned to answer before the Outrage Committee. "But," said the General, "the charge is so absurd that I often wonder who could have furnished such information, or whose brain could have conceived it. I am constructing a road from Selma to Memphis and employ a large number of laborers. Upon assuming the work I gave special instructions to those under me in authority, whoever were charged with obtaining mechanics, workmen, &c., under no consideration to allow politics to be a barrier to the employment of any man; on the contrary, to secure good workmen, be they white or black. As to the forming of bands of Kuklux among them, it is too ridiculous to entertain a moment. Why, I really believe that, were a vote taken to-day among those working under me in the construction of that enterprise, there would be found three Republican votes to one Democratic."

ACCEPTING THE SITUATION.

The people of the South, he said, had accepted the situation and were as orderly and law-abiding a people as can be found in any section of the country. Under the reconstruction acts outrages were committed not by Kuklux but since 1868. Other than individual troubles, arising between man and man are liable to arise in any place. They have demeaned themselves with becoming propriety, and yield a hearty obedience to the laws. In answer to a second question, whether he doubted the existence of the Kuklux, Gen. Forrest said very emphatically: "I do; my facilities for observation particularly lead me to speak knowingly of Alabama and Tennessee. I have visited every town along the line of the projected road from Memphis to Selma making speeches in the interest of the road. I have endeavored among the people to arrive at the truth as to its organization, and have as yet failed to find any individual who knew of any such organization; and I have no hesitancy in asserting that, did it exist, the inhabitants with whom I came in contact would have apprised me of the fact. I have also travelled extensively through all portions of the South, and, as far as my judgment and observation lead me to believe, I can safely assert no such band has an existence in any of the Southern States. I have myself been personally abused as being the leader of the Klan. I have willingly borne this vituperation heaped upon me because I did not desire to appear prominently before the public in print, and knowing my denial would entangle me into a controversy which I did not court. Hence I remained silent. I propose to continue on with my work in the South, building railroads and machine shops, and if thereby I can give employment to the many who need it, I shall consider I have done a good work in relieving the distress of the widows and orphans whom the vicissitudes of war have made and brought to misery. I have no ambition for political honors, and choose rather to pursue my calling as a civil engineer, and do what I can to relieve the Southern people in an unostentatious way."

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CLIFFORD CASE.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Tribune's Washington special says: No doubt the dissatisfaction [illegible] in regard to the sale of [illegible] Gen. Pleasanton's decision in the New York Central railroad scrip case is in the main correct, but in justice to the officers of the railroad, it should be said that the information was not sold or offered to the President or any prominent officer of that company, but to a person or persons who desired to use it for purposes of private speculation. The matter was brought to the attention of the President by Secretary Boutwell.

THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

In the joint committee on Southern outrages yesterday, Mr. Stephenson, of Ohio, offered a resolution to send a sub-committee of three into the disturbed sections of the South. The Democrats opposed it, and on motion of Senator Blair the consideration of the resolution was laid aside for the present. Pierce, Mayor of Eutaw, Alabama, was examined, and Judge Richard Busteed, of the United States Court of Alabama, has arrived here in obedience to a summons, but was not examined.

SUBSIDY TO THE UNION PACIFIC R. R.

It is understood that an effort is being made for a rehearing of the case of the Central branch of the Union Pacific railroad upon the question of its right to extend its road and receive Government subsidy in aid thereof.

MAIL SERVICES.

The Postmaster General has ordered the mail service to be performed by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, beginning July 1st, from Pittsburg to Cumberland, one hundred and forty-seven miles and back, serving all way-offices six times a week, or oftener, if required, with a branch service from Broadford to Mt. Pleasant and from Connellsville to Uniontown in close connection with the service on the main line. An order will be issued to-morrow, establishing mail service from July 1st on the St. Paul and Chicago railroad, between St. Paul and Red Wing, Minn., fifty-one and a half miles six times a week, or as much oftener as trains may run.

GEN. SMITH'S ILLNESS.

Second Assistant Postmaster, Gen. Giles A. Smith, leaves here to-morrow for Bedford Springs, where he hopes to recover sufficiently to enable him to make an extended tour in the West.

A QUAKE IN WALL STREET.

Another Day as Dark as Black Friday—A Railroad President Attempts to Corner and Ruins Himself and Friends.

NINE FAILURES IN TWO HOURS.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The excitement on the stock exchange yesterday fully equalled that of the famous black Friday. About the first of April, a combination was formed to force up the price of Rock Island stock, and get a corner on the bears. The principal men in the clique were Wm. S. Woodward and Jno F. Tracy, President of the railroad. Starting from the price of 112, they gradually brought up Rock Island stock till yesterday morning it sold at 120. The capital stock of the company amounts to $17,000,000 on 170,000 shares of $100 each. On Tuesday afternoon Woodward had all his arrangements completed for making an enormous sum of money. He and his clique had actually bought 273,000 shares, 103,000 more than have ever been issued. Had all gone right dealers who have sold short would have been at their mercy, and would have been compelled to submit to any terms they chose to offer, but there is many a slip between cup and lip, as Woodward found to his cost. All day Tuesday he had taken every share that was offered, and toward the afternoon he became a little suspicious of sellers. He was under an engagement to put up a large amount at the margin of yesterday morning. The clique were to furnish him with $1,000,000 to pay this margin. On Tuesday evening in company with his brokers, Scott & Strong, he visited some of the leaders of the clique, when he found to his horror and amazement that the $1,000,000 would not be forthcoming in the morning. So little was this result anticipated, that at the opening of Exchange yesterday morning, Rock Island stock was quoted at 130¼. As soon as the trouble was known, indescribable confusion ensued. Inevitable ruin stared dozens of men in the face. Many others had to contemplate heavy losses and get out of the mess as best they could. Shouting, yelling, and rushing about was more characteristic of lunatics than of staid business men. Soon after the board was called several members officially informed the Vice President that they must fail, and desired that their stock might be sold out under the rate. About $3,000,000 stock was sold in this way, lowering the market price from 130¼ to 110. In less than two hours nine of the dealers, exclusive of Woodward, were publicly announced as failed. Woodward will undoubtedly fail; in fact, he has, virtually, for one of the firms already declared failed informed the Vice President that they were unable to fulfil their engagements in consequence of his default. Scott & Strong, Woodward's brokers, are not affected by the catastrophe.

THE TURF.

Fine Racing by Celebrated Horses.

BOSTON, June 22.—This was the third day of the races over the Beacon course. The first race, for a purse of $1,500—$900 to the first horse, $400 to the second, and $200 to the third—was won by Bay Whalebone, Royal John second, Climax third. Time, 2:28¼, 2:29¼. Royal John was so great a favorite with the knowing ones that he was left out of the pools, Charley Green being the favorite over the field. Whalebone was not headed during the race.

The second race was for a purse of $3,000, $1,800 to the first horse, $900 to the second and $300 to the third, open to all. The following is the summary:

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Lucy	2	2	2
George Palmer	3	3	3
American Girl	4	dr.	

American Girl was drawn on account of distress after the first heat. Goldsmith Maid had everything her own way and the excitement was between Lucy and George Palmer. Time 2:23¼, 2:25¾, 2:24.

THE TURF CONGRESS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Turf Congress meeting was resumed to-day. The weather is intensely hot, the mercury at 96. The track is in fine condition. The first race was sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, $50 entrance, four hundred added, with six starters. The first heat was taken by Ettie Powell, the second by T. Mashier's colt, by Zero, third and fourth by Creole Dance, owned by E. Warwick. Time, 1:47, 1:49, 1:51¼, 2:01. Ettie, General Palmer and Roebuck were distanced in the second heat, and Ettie Powell and Susie Dinwood in the third.

The second race, one mile and a half dash, free for all, purse of $200, was won by Alta Veta, beating Vidocq, Joe Aiken, Mammon, Adelaide and Kitty Taggart. Time, 2:43¼.

THE SOUTH.

Severe Verdict by a Colored Jury—Railroad Matters—Improvements in the Cumberland, Etc.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CUMBERLAND.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—Col. Abert, United States Engineer, is in the city and has commenced a survey of the Cumberland river and made contracts for removing obstructions and repairing dams from Nashville to Smithland.

Edmond Shannon died suddenly to-day of apoplexy.

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

MONTGOMERY, June 22.—In the United States Circuit Court Judge W. R. Woods to-day decided on the petition of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad that he, sitting as a Circuit Court Judge, had power to revise all proceedings in bankruptcy, in the middle district of Alabama, under the second section of the bankrupt act. The case arises from a petition to receive the decree of Judge Busteed adjudging the Railroad Company a bankrupt. The petition upon its merits will be heard Saturday.

MORTGAGE OF SELMA AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 22.—The Memphis and Selma Railroad has been mortgaged to Porter King, of Marion, Alabama; A. S. Humphreys, of Columbus, Mississippi, and Ira M. Hill, of Memphis, for four and a quarter millions, to secure the first mortgage bonds.

THE DRY DOCKS

have been successfully raised at a cost of about $10,000.

VERDICT BY A COLORED JURY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—The trial of Chas. Earl and John Garvey, for murdering Mrs. Ballinger, aged 78 years, and robbing her house of one thousand dollars, on the night of the 3d of April, was concluded this afternoon with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury was composed entirely of colored men.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The barometer has very generally fallen in the Mississippi Valley: it rose on the Atlantic coast during the night but is now again falling, especially so from the lower Lakes to the middle Atlantic. The temperature has risen somewhat from the Ohio Valley north and westward. Southeasterly winds have to-day prevailed on the Atlantic, and light winds in the Southern States and on the lakes. The threatening weather with light rains experienced on Wednesday evening from Lake Erie to Minnesota is now followed by partially cloudy weather, with rain at Chicago only. Cloudy and threatening weather is experienced in the Middle States. Local rains during the night passed over North Carolina.

Probabilities—Threatening weather, with occasional light rain, is probable to-night in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and to some extent on Friday in the Eastern States. Conditions are favorable for severe local storms from Arkansas to Ohio. No extended disturbance is probable Friday for our coast.

☞ A Maine man's family of four sons and one daughter have married his next-door neighbor's four daughters and one son.

FOREIGN.

Alliance of Great Powers for Preservation of Order in Europe—Integrity of Cuba to be Preserved by Spain—Pension to Descendants of William Penn, Etc., Etc.

PARIS, June 22—Evening.—The Duke D'Aumale has landed at Calais, and is expected at Paris to-night.

M. Magne, formerly Minister of Finance under the empire, stands as a candidate for the Assembly from the Department of Dordogne. M. Lissagaray, member of the Commune, who was reported dead, has been arrested.

It is said that Marshal McMahon has relinquished his intention to resign the command of the army.

The Ministry of Finance is returning to Paris and will take up its quarters at the Louvre.

The candidates for the Assembly from the Departments of the North are General Faidherbe and M. Testelin, Republicans, and MM. Brunonchet and Dupont, Legitimates. The rumor that M. Le Franc has gone to England is false.

Alliance for Preservation of Order in Europe.

LONDON, June 22.—The Post says there is an understanding between the Governments of Germany, Austria, and Russia, for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

The Count of Paris will leave England on Friday for Paris, and will subsequently, in company with Duke D'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, pay a visit to Count de Chambord.

PARIS, June 22.—The Debats of to-day proposes the election of a second Chamber by the Conseiller Genereux, similar to the late Senate.

The Assembly will continue its session during the elections.

The mortality is increasing in Paris in consequence of the arrival of large numbers of emigrants from the ceded Provinces. Neither cholera nor typhus is, however, prevalent.

The review of 100,000 troops at Longchamps has now been fixed for next Sunday.

Gambetta refuses to acknowledge the mandate of the Assembly, accompanying his refusal with the declaration that the Assembly ceased to exist when it voted to ratify the treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pensions to the Descendants of William Penn.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that it was impossible to discontinue the pension of £4,000 granted to the descendants of William Penn in consequence of the American revolution. The present recipient of the pension is one Wm. Stewart. Mr. Lowe added, in reply to a question, that he would cause an investigation as to the possibility of commuting the pension into Government three per cent. annuities.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

BERLIN, June 22.—A terrible accident occurred to-day on the Leopsic line of railway to a train conveying Pomeranian troops from France. Four carriages were thrown from the track, and two officers and twenty-one privates killed, and one officer and forty privates injured.

Spain will Preserve Cuba's Integrity.

MADRID, June 22.—In the Cortes last evening, the Minister of the Colonies declared Spain would preserve the integrity of Cuba so long as men and arms were forthcoming. He admitted that there was a ministerial crisis, and added that the cabinet would resign after the approval by the Cortes of the address to the Crown. All the amendments to the address were withdrawn, and the discussion proceeded.

Italian Affairs.

FLORENCE, June 22—The Chambers will be adjourned before the end of the present week. The idea of holding a short session in Rome has been abandoned. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the dissolution of all the chapters of the International Society in Italy.

King Victor Emanuel leaves here on the 28th, on a visit to Naples.

Destruction of Crops in India.

LONDON, June 22.—A later dispatch from Bombay states that it is the nutmeg and mace crops of the Banda Islands, in the Malay archipelago, which have been destroyed by the hurricane, instead of the cotton crops of the district of Banda. The Indian loss is estimated at $500,000, and the planters will not recover from the blow for years to come.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 22.—Consols 92. Bonds, coupons '62s 90¾; old '65s 90¾; '67s 90; 10-40s 88¾. Turpentine 39s 3d@39s 6d.

PARIS, June 22.—Bourse, rentes 52 francs and 20 centimes.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum 50.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton, the market is easier; middling uplands 8⅜d; middling Orleans 8⅝@8¾d; sales 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Provisions are dull. Beef 100s. Lard 47s 3d. Cumberland middles 32s 6d; short rib do 36s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Serious Condition of Mrs. Vallandigham.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A special dispatch from Dayton says: Mrs. Vallandigham is still unconscious. The physicians who are in constant attendance are reticent as to her recovery. She fails to recognize her most intimate friends, watching by her bedside. By many it is feared that she has lost or will lose her reason, while others declare that the double shock which she has encountered during the last few days, in the loss of both brother and husband, threatens the most fatal consequences, and that her death is merely a matter of brief time.

IN THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

case to-day a letter was read from Dr. Carlton asking the appointment of persons to examine the books and papers. The evidence submitted was continued, with nothing of general interest. The counsel on both sides sum up this afternoon.

MAIL RATES FOR GERMAN PORTS.

The New Baltic, Lloyd's line of steamers, will take monthly mails from this city to Scandinavian ports at ten cents per half ounce for prepaid letters, and mails for German ports at six cents per single letter rate. The first steamer of the line leaves New York July 13.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 22—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull at 112⅜@112⅝. In the morning from 1-64 of 1 per cent. per day to 1 per cent. per annum was paid for use, and from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $43,500,000.

The Government bond market was dull but steady.

The disastrous break in Rock Island yesterday has left affairs at the Stock Exchange in a very unsettled condition. More of this stock was sold out this morning under the rule. About 50,000 shares in all have been sold in this way. The stock market opened feverish and excited, with large transactions. The bears sold largely and a sharp decline in prices occurred, but New York Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, Ohios and Union Pacific recovered the moment the bears stopped offering them down. The short interest is heavy and the market closed strong, with a better feeling.

Money was more active at 4@5 per cent.

State securities were neglected and prices are somewhat lower.

Mr. Woodward was interviewed to-day and said the ring really held but 60,000 shares, while he, at his own individual risk, held the remaining 200,000 shares, but the entire amount was under his control and that he had 50 more shares to his credit than were in the market. He had been promised a loan of a certain amount of money yesterday morning, and, counting on that, had bought heavily on the preceding day. The money was not forthcoming and therefore he failed. This was the cause of the entire panic. Who the other gentlemen interested in the pool were Mr. Woodward declined to give information. As to the extent of the failure, he said it might amount to $3,000,000, but no definite idea of the situation could yet be given.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117¼
Coupons of '62	112¾
Coupons of '64	112⅜
Coupons of '65	112½
Do new	114⅛
Coupons of '67	114⅜
Coupons of '68	114¼
Ten-forties	110⅝
Currency 6's	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96	Old Virg'a	67
Old Tenn	71¾	Old N. Car	47
New Tenn	71¾	New N. Car	27
New Virg'a	72½		

STOCKS.

Canton	80¾	Rock Island	113¼
Western U. Tel	59	N. J. Cent'l	110½
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	60½
Mariposa	4	Do preferred	79
Do preferred	7	Tol. & Wabash	69⅛
Adams Express	82	Do preferred	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	47	Ft. Wayne	100
Am. Express	54	Terre Haute	22
U. S. Express	56½	Do preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	41⅛	Chi & Alton	121
N. Y. Cent'l cons.	98	Do preferred	121
N. Y. Cent'l scrip	94	Ohio & Miss'ppi	46
Erie	27¾	C. C. and C.	87
Erie preferred	55	Burlington	154
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	114¾
Do preferred	[illegible]	C. C. & I. C.	21¾
Reading	115½	Ill Cen	128
Mich. Central	123	Union Pac	31
Pittsburg	118	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100¾
Northwestern	75½	Union Pac. bonds	81¼
Do preferred	89¾		

☞ A young gentleman of Pittsfield, Mass., has recently involved himself in a difficulty by stealing empty bottles from the back door of a drug store, and then carrying them round to the front door and selling them to the owner.

POLITICAL.

Hardin county has 3,608 voters.

The Democrats of Pendleton have nominated W. W. Deadrick for the Legislature.

A call is published in the Elizabethtown News upon Hon. C. C. Wintersmith to become a candidate for the next Legislature from Hardin county.

The Democratic committee of Washington county met last Monday, and decided to hold a convention next Monday, the 26th of June, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature.

The Democratic meeting held at Elizabethtown, Hardin county, on Monday, to take action upon the Register of the Land Office question adjourned without taking action.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that Mr. W. R. Rankin has finally declined the Republican nomination for the State Senate in the Covington district, because of private business.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel, in its comments upon the Iowa Democratic Convention and its resolutions, if not absolutely endorsing of the principles therein enunciated, at least seems strongly in favor of them.

The Frankfort Yeoman comes back on the Lexington Statesman in this wise: "The Lexington Statesman professes to be afraid that, if Hon. Garrett Davis be permitted to meet Gen. Harlan in debate, he might mistake the General for old Ben. Butler, and do him some violence. The Statesman forgets that Gen. Harlan is too much of a gentleman and a 'tall Kentuckian,' to be mistaken for a slouchy, red-eyed 'Brute' or 'Beast,' by any one, and least of all by Senator Davis."

At a meeting of the Owen county delegates, on the 19th inst., to take action upon the Register of the Land Office question, the following resolution was introduced and passed: "Resolved, That, in the opinion of the delegates to the May Convention, J. A. Grant was duly elected to the office of Register of the Land Office, and ought to have been so declared; therefore we respectfully ask the Central Committee to place J. Alexander Grant upon the State ticket for said office."

The Owen News, in commenting upon Mr. Toombs' incendiary utterances, recently published, says: "Gen. Toombs is correct in much that he says, but the idea of any more war over present troubles is ridiculous. We admire a spirited people and like to see a game man, but the great fight has been made, and with all the wisdom of Davis and Cobb and Toombs, and the bravery of Lee and Breckinridge and all the Southern hosts, they were all overwhelmed, and had to yield to the Federal Union. Therefore they had as well accept the situation and make no talk now about any more fights for political rights."

The Lexington Press, speaking of the recent speeches of Mr. Beck through the State, and reported exclusively for the COURIER-JOURNAL, says: "We notice that most of our Democratic exchanges, both North and South, are copying and calling attention to the terrible arraignment of the Radical party made by the Hon. Jas. B. Beck, in his Hopkinsville speech. The reputation which Mr. Beck has made for himself by his course in Congress has attracted the attention of the whole country, and especially do the people of the South feel for him a warmth of gratitude which needs but an opportunity for unmistakable expression. As a forcible, earnest, vigorous debater, Mr. Beck has few equals, and there is a peculiar force in the terse way he has of expressing himself which impresses all who have ever heard him."

INDIANA NEWS.

A commandery of Knights Templar was organized at Franklin last Friday.

While a negro, named Smith, was pawning a revolver he had stolen at Indianapolis last Monday another negro came into the store and claimed the weapon. The police arrested Smith, but he swallowed the check and money before they could prevent him.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "The venerable Dr. L. P. Yandell, late Professor in the University at Louisville, is in attendance at the State Medical Society, which he entertained on Tuesday last with a very interesting paper advocating chloroform in obstetrics."

According to the Austin News a man named Wiley, who resides on the place formerly owned by Mr. D. B. Rose, near Centerville, Scott county, was engaged in digging a well last week, and, when about twelve feet below the surface of the ground, two strata of a gray colored sand were found to cross each other, and upon examination small particles of metal were found resembling gold. Some of it was at once washed, and tried with acid, which had no effect on it. By those who saw it it is pronounced pure gold. Samples have been sent to Louisville, where they will be thoroughly tested.

The New Harmony Register, in speaking of the amendments to the Constitution, says: "To disobey or attempt to repudiate the law—even if fraudulently made, still the law—is not democratic, and the sooner the Democratic party is well rid of such stiff-necked hot-heads the better. No Democrat, we take it, and but few Republicans, will ever admit that the amendments were fairly or legally adopted; none will say, however, that, right or wrong, they are not adopted, and being so, it is the plain duty of every citizen to render obedience to the law as it is, and make the best of it."

The editor of the Indianapolis Journal has been talking with several farmers in the neighborhood of Indianapolis. Their opinion is that the crops will be quite abundant this year, some of them exceeding the average. The barley, already cut, is better than the crop for several years previous, and at the same time fully as large. The wheat crop, which is being harvested now, is better than the average, either as to quality or quantity. The weather for harvesting these two crops has been, and is, all that could be desired. Under the influence of the late rains, oats, corn and the meadows are coming forward rapidly, and promise to yield good crops.

The annual convention of the State Medical Society met in the lecture room of the Medical College, Indianapolis, last Tuesday. Dr. R. N. Todd, of Indianapolis, President of the society, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members and delegates. The early part of the day was mainly occupied by the reports of special committees, the reading of papers, and the presentation of addresses by various delegates. In the evening, the President delivered a lengthy speech on "The relation which the medical profession sustains to the administration of justice." At ten o'clock the members of the society, visitors, and invited guests, were entertained in the Bates by a number of the friends of the medical profession.

A few weeks ago a Michigan sheriff came to Indianapolis and arrested a man named Herman Roth. George Buser, an ex-policeman, assisted in making the arrest. When Roth was taken to Michigan it was found that he was not the man wanted. The Indianapolis Evening News says a suit for false arrest, with damages placed at $10,000, was then commenced against him by Roth in the Superior Court, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000 damages. At the late session of the grand jury Roth brought his grievance before that body, which found an indictment against Buser for kidnapping. On this indictment Buser was arrested, Saturday last, by Sheriff Ruckle, but was released on giving bond in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of court.

Dr. Robert Morris, who was in attendance at the late Sunday School Convention at Terre Haute, gives the Daily Express a sketch of the proposed tour of Palestine and Egypt, to which frequent allusion has been made in the papers: "The party will be made up of all Christian people who desire to increase their store of Bible truth by an exploration of Bible Lands. The expenses from week to week are equally divided among the members, and it is computed that eight hundred dollars for each person will amply serve for the round trip. The party will be absent from this country five months, starting from New York, February 8th, and returning early in July. This gives seventy days of connected travel in Palestine, enabling the members to visit every locality of note and remain long enough at each place for exact and practical inquiries."

A GREAT WORK.

The Waters of Lake Michigan to Flow with those of the Gulf of Mexico.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The great work, undertaken by the city of Chicago some three years since, of deepening the summit level of the Illinois and Michigan canal, so that the waters of Lake Michigan might find an outlet to the Illinois and thence to the Mississippi and the Gulf, is nearly completed, and the pure waters of the Lake will soon displace the foul contents of the Chicago River. To-day at 11:30 o'clock, the workmen commenced removing the massive stone blocks which cap the walls of the lock at Bridgeport, and on Saturday night, the 24th, the water will be drawn off the canal. Dams will be put in above, and below the lock, and the north side of the structure will be entirely removed, and the channel widened to about forty feet. While this is being done, the lock and the lower end of the level will also be removed, and all obstructions to navigation taken out. The contractors are very sanguine in the belief that this work will be completed and navigation resumed on the lake level by the 4th of July.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—A collision occurred yesterday on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, near McEwan's station, between a freight and passenger train. Neither of the locomotives was much damaged, but R. M. Vose, passenger, who was standing on the platform, was killed, his head being cut in two, and the body mangled. W. S. Condon, baggage master, and James Bonner, brakeman, were badly wounded. Voss resided in Hayward county, Tennessee. His remains were brought to Nashville.

Chief Justice Chase in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Chief Justice Chase is still at the residence of Henry Probasco, in Clifton. He rode horseback to-day, the first for a long time. He will depart for the Springs Saturday morning, making both Toledo and Detroit on his way, and will probably make a short stop in the latter city.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 22, 1871.

Present—President Rubel, and all the members except Mr. Guthrie.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Jenkins submitted the bond of Wm. Curly, engineer of engine No. 6, which was approved.

An invitation was received from W. W. Morris, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, to attend the annual commencements of the Male and Female High Schools, which was accepted.

Mr. Gault presented a petition from Messrs. Caldwell, Elston & Co., in regard to the opening of Fourteenth street, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Gault presented a petition from Chas. Walters and others for the improvement of Nineteenth street, from Bank to Portland avenue, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

A message was received from the Mayor, transmitting deeds for property for Almshouse and other purposes purchased from D. C. Jones, by the Commissioners of Public Charities, which transaction was confirmed.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

German Protestant Orphan, $496 02 for street improvements.

CLAIMS REJECTED.

A. Saffert, $60 50 for burying paupers.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

John Gleason, $149 95, for work on Magazine street.

Mrs. Eliza Aulsbrook, $5,000, on account of destruction of property in 1855.

Honora Maloney, $750, for same.

C. W. Field, $115, for conveying patients to pest-house.

St. Xavier Industrial School, $3,530 [illegible] keeping poor children.

W. A. Peter and others, $295 40, for indexing.

Thomas W. McNally, $1,301 05, for cleaning streets.

Long & McCarthy, $1,608 50, for same.

Thomas W. McNally, $571 48, for same.

George W. Hider, $804 66, for repairing streets.

Thomas W. McNally, $424 22, for cleaning streets.

V. Arnold, $1,510 09, for work on sewers.

L. H. King, $788 07, for work on sewers.

W. Jennings and others, $158 47, for work on sewers.

Clark & Anderson, $37 50, for work on sewers.

Snead & Co., $2,774 22, for work on city hall.

J. D. Fowler, $871 85, for work on city hall.

Valentine Arnold, $941 06, for work on sewers.

Peter McKegney, $6,057 10, to pay judgment.

Shanks & Seivage, $3,399 69, for work on sewers.

George W. Hider, $4,910 67, for repair of streets.

A. C. Schuman, $140 25, for instruments.

J. C. Randolph, $6, for repairs to market-house.

A. L. Schuman, $19 75, for supplies to Engineer's Department.

W. P. Boone, $481 98, for paving intersections.

On motion of Mr. Krack, the Health Committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Common Council in regard to an ordinance governing the Board of Health.

Mr. Carter submitted a contract executed with Snead & Co., to furnish the iron work for the third story of the new City Hall, which was approved.

Mr. Byrne submitted a Common Council resolution, providing for the repair of the Western Cemetery, which was referred to the Committee on Cemeteries.

Mr. Jenkins introduced separate resolutions (upon a petition), authorizing the Mayor to advertise for bids for a sewer in Green street, between Brook and First, and in Walnut street, between Second and Third, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Walton introduced separate resolutions, providing for the construction of crossings on both sides of Thirteenth street, at Green and Grayson, which was adopted.

Mr. Carter introduced a resolution, providing for the construction of a crossing across the first alley north of Broadway, on the west side of Sixth street, between Broadway and Chestnut, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault introduced a resolution, directing the Engineer to have the gutters at Eighteenth and Grayson streets repaired, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely to the adoption of a resolution to repeal a resolution authorizing a settlement to be made between the city and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Spalding, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council for improving a part of Campbell street, from Broadway to Jacob street, which was read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Spalding, from same, reported an ordinance for improving a part of St. Catharine street, from the east line of Third street to the west line of Second street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault, and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Spalding presented a petition from Sidney J. Rogers and others asking that the city purchase that portion of the Newburg road extending to the Catholic Cemetery, which was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Spalding submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the south side of Washington street, from Cabel street to Long's west line; A. S. Robertson, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the south side of Laurel street, between Jackson and Hancock; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the south side of Market street, from Wenzel street to Mrs. Woolley's west line; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution granting Stengel & Ruther time until July 15, 1871, to complete Shelby street, from Kentucky to Milk, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the following grades, which were severally adopted:

Grade of Waterbury street, from Kentucky to Caldwell.

Grade of Webster street, from Washington to Calhoun.

Changed grade of St. Catharine street, from Second to Fourth.

Mr. Byrne submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District:

An ordinance on petition for improving a part of Pirtle street, between Twentieth and Twenty-First.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Nineteenth street, between Walnut and Madison.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, from first east and west alley south of Grayson street, and between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, being the north and south alley nearest to Fifteenth street.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, from Tenth to Eleventh street, between Magazine and Chestnut.

An ordinance on petition for improving part of an alley, from West to Eleventh street, and between Walnut and Madison.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, from Eleventh to Twelfth street, and between Broadway and Maple streets, being the second alley south of Broadway.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed be the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault and Byrne—11.

NAYS—none—viz:

An ordinance for improving a part of High street, from the west line of Lock street, extended to the west line of Ninth cross street extended.

An ordinance for improving a part of Twelfth street, from the south side of Main street to the north side of Jefferson street.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, and between Chestnut and Magazine streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Chestnut and Magazine streets.

An ordinance to improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Rowan (or Monroe) street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Mr. Byrne introduced the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District:

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Elizabeth street and Dumesnil avenue.

An ordinance for improving the unpaved part of an alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Walnut and Madison streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Duncan and Rowan streets.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the following grades, which were severally adopted:

Grade of alley from Nineteenth to Montgomery, and between Madison and Chestnut streets.

Grade of alley from Madison to Chestnut, and between Nineteenth and Montgomery streets.

Grade of Sixteenth street, from Broadway to Lexington.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to buy ground to open Bank street, from Rowan street eastward, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of improving Nineteenth street, from Main to Rowan, W. P. Boone, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Kentucky street, from Tenth to Eleventh, J. C. Dennis, contractor.

Mr. Walton, from the Street Committee, Western district, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Gilbert, Carter, Walton, Gault and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None; viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth street, between Magazine street and the first alley north of Magazine street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Tenth street, between Chestnut street and Magazine street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on both sides of Tenth street, between Magazine street and Broadway.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Montgomery and First-cross streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Gravier and Third streets, Portland.

Mr. Vissman, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses, Eastern District, reported the following petitions, which were severally granted:

COFFEE-HOUSES.

F. Hennequin, at Jefferson street and bridge.

Mary L. Cassella, corner Brook and Jefferson.

M. Linghart, at Broadway and Newburg road.

H. Buahmeyer, at Jeffersonville ferry landing.

David Wolf, Market street, between Jackson and Hancock.

Mary Schwartz, First street, between St. Catherine and St. Joseph.

John Sass, Market street, between Shelby and Campbell.

C. Kaiser, Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay.

T. Fraker, corner Campbell and Jefferson.

John Kittinger, Preston, between Breckinridge and Caldwell.

John Webster, at Butchertown.

TAVERNS.

Fred Dagnler, Jefferson, between Clay and Shelby.

Vissman, Downing & Co., corner Main and Johnson.

John Wagerer, Market, between Floyd and Preston.

Wm. Schenck, corner First and Jefferson.

G. T. Rein, Market, between Shelby and Campbell.

Jacob Unz, corner Hancock and Madison.

John Lender, corner Preston and Breckinridge.

John Heid, Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson.

Morris Aharan, corner Brook and Washington.

Jacob Weiss, Main, between Clay and Shelby.

M. Snurigan, Jefferson, between Clay and Shelby.

W. E. Anderson, Market, between Brook and Floyd.

F. Henry, corner Market and Preston.

Mike Metz, corner Preston and Market.

F. Denst, corner Jefferson and Hancock.

C. Kronmiller, corner Jackson and Green.

P. Gernert, corner Shelby and Green.

Frank Neider, corner Broadway and Shelby.

Henry Scharf, Shelby, between Gray and Broadway.

Nuehl Rapp, corner Marshall and Preston.

Mr. Walton introduced the following separate ordinances, which were severally read, and referred to the Committee on Gas and Water:

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Preston and Fulton streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Preston street and Roselane.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Jackson street and Broadway.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Jackson and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Ohio street and Maiden Lane.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Adams and Washington streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Wenzel and Market streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Market and Johnson streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Baxter avenue and Jefferson street.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Green and Garden streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Baxter avenue and Broadway.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Hancock and Walnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Shelby and Walnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Green and Clay streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Jefferson and Shelby streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Franklin and Shelby streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Washington and Clay streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twelfth and Lexington streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Eleventh and Broadway streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Eleventh and Maple streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fifteenth and Broadway streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Maple streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twelfth and Delaware streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Delaware streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fifteenth and Southgate streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Eleventh and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fifteenth and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Sixth and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Seventh and Churchill streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Sixth and Oak streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Seventh street and Ormsby avenue.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Seventh and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Eighth and Broadway streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Ninth and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Ninth and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Second and Jacob streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Second and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Third and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fourth and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fifth and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Preston and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Floyd and Caldwell streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Preston and Washington streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Roselane and Clay streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Laurel and Hancock streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Broadway and Clay streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Chestnut and Clay streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Third and St. Catherine streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fourth and St. Catherine streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Fourth and Oak streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Third and College streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of First and Broadway streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of First and Jacob streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of First and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Brook and College streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Roselane and Shelby streets.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, July 6, 1871, at 8 o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 22, 1871.

Present—Charles R. Long, president, and all the members except Mr. Connell.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

A message was read from his Honor, the Mayor, transmitting a deed to the city from Mr. D. C. Jones, of a tract of land on the Seventh street turnpike, containing 197¼ acres, at $250 per acre; also deeds from the city to said Jones of the alms-house building and grounds, containing 10¼ acres, at a valuation of $25,000, and of the 48 acres of land on the Seventh street turnpike, purchased by the city of Mr. John G. Barret, at $400 per acre, leaving a balance due Mr. Jones of $5,175 00, to be settled by the city's note, which on motion was received, and the action confirmed.

An invitation, from D. McPherson, the Secretary of the School Board, inviting the General Council to attend the exhibition and commencement exercises of the Male and Female High Schools, at Weisiger Hall, on the 28th, 29th and 30th, was received and accepted.

The City Engineer submitted the following apportionments, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

Apportionment of sidewalk south side of Laurel, from Jackson to Hancock street; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalk north side of Laurel street, between Jackson and Hancock street; A. S. Robertson, contractor.

The City Engineer submitted the following grade maps, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were adopted, viz:

Grade of Oldham street, from Seventh to Eighth street.

Grade of Oak street, from Third to Eighth street.

The City Engineer submitted a changed grade of the north side of Main, from Second to Fourth street, which was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern district.

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, with separate resolutions allowing the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

V. Arnold, $1,310 09, for work on sewers.

Shanks & Seivage, $3,499 60, for work on Dry Run sewer.

L. H. King, $788 07, for work on Third-street sewer.

J. D. Fowler, $871 85, for brick work on City Hall.

R. H. Snyder, $3,186 28, for bowlder repairs.

Aikin & Drummond, $1,142 60, for iron work.

Long & McCarthy, $2,166 66, for cleaning in Fourth district.

E. Sincere, $12, for instruments to Engineer's Department.

Snead & Co., $2,774 22, iron work on City Hall.

Geo. W. Hider, $4,910 67, repairs to bowlder pavement on Main street.

The City Attorney submitted a claim of $6,057 10 in favor of P. McKegney for judgment against the city, with a resolution allowing the same, which was adopted.

Alderman Krack appeared and asked a committee of conference on the health ordinance, when the health committee was appointed.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Gas and Water, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read once, charter provision and rule of the board suspended by a vote of two-thirds of all members elect, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff and Whipps—23.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Eighteenth, or Salt river road, and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Lytle and Seventeenth streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at Clay street, between Fulton and Beargrass creek.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Maple and Eighteenth, or Salt river road.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-fourth and Main streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of High and Lock streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Gallagher and Eighteenth streets, or the Salt river road.

Mr. Smith, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of High and Sixteenth streets, which was read once, charter provision and rule of the Board suspended, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—Mr. Kaye—1.

Mr. Smith, from same, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read once and referred to the Committee on Gas and Water, with the privilege of reporting same next meeting, at 9 o'clock:

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Walnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Sixteenth and Magazine streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-second and Walnut streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-second and Market streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-first and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-first and Chestnut streets.

An ordinance to contract a cistern at or near the intersection of Grayson and Eighteenth streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Sixteenth and Grayson streets.

Mr. Smith, from the same, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read once, and referred to the Committee on Gas and Water:

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Fourteenth street (if extended) and Zane street.

An ordinance on petition to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Payne and Cooper streets.

Mr. Smith, from same, presented a resolution for a gas lamp on the north side of Market, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, from same, presented an ordinance concerning the erection, maintenance and cost of fire hydrants, upon the public ways of the city, for protecting public and private buildings, which was read once, charter provision and rule of the Board suspended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect, when, on motion of Mr. Kaye, the fourth section was amended to insert the city of Louisville in lieu of Louisville Water Company, when the ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Smith, from same, presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to have the well at Seventeenth and Portland avenue repaired, which was adopted.

Mr. Leech, from Committee on Fire Department, reported the vouchers of the Fire Department for May, which was received and filed.

Mr. Ainslie, from Committee on Police, reported the vouchers of the police for April, which was received and filed.

Mr. Verhoeff, from Committee on Courthouse and Public Buildings, presented a resolution allowing Thos. E. Jenkins $39 71 for services rendered in examining new jail, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from Committee on Sewers, Eastern district, presented a resolution allowing V. Arnold $941 06 for work on Third and Broadway streets sewers, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill presented a petition which without reading was referred to the Committee on Streets, Western district, and City Attorney.

Mr. Shadburn, from the Committee on Cemeteries, reported the following claims, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted:

Pat Shelly, $6 00, for burying paupers.

A. Wright, $12 00, for work at Portland cemetery.

C. Schoeffel, $479 50, for burying paupers.

Mr. Shafler presented a plat of T. Stevins, dedicating to the city certain streets, which was referred to the Joint Street Committee.

Mr. Verhoeff, from the Committee on Courthouse and City Buildings, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor, in January, 1872, to sell the market-houses in Market street, between Floyd and Preston and Tenth and Eleventh streets, they to be removed in sixty days from day of sale.

Mr. Shaffer presented a petition for the removal of the market-house between Tenth and Eleventh streets, which was read for information.

Mr. Jefferson presented a remonstrance against the removal of the Preston-street market-house, which was read for information.

Mr. Verhoeff presented a petition for the removal of the Preston-street market-house, which was read for information.

Mr. Jefferson presented an amendment providing that the Preston-street market should not be sold or removed until suitable market facilities shall have been provided in the immediate vicinity of said house, by the erection of a suitable building.

Mr. Shaffer moved to table the said amendment, which motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Coleman, Dix, Shaffer, Shadburn, Verhoff and Wehmhoff—9.

NAYS—President Long and Messrs. Campion, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, McCulloch and Whipps—14.

When the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campion, German, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, McCulloch and Whipps—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Coleman, Dix, Jacob, Kaye, Shaffer, Shadburn, Verhoeff and Wehmhoff—11.

Mr. McCulloch moved to insert the same amendment for the market-house between Tenth and Eleventh street, which was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campion, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, McCulloch and Whipps—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Coleman, Dix, German, Jacob, Kaye, Shaffer, Shadburn, Verhoeff, and Wehmhoff—12.

On motion of Mr. German, the vote adopting the amendment offered by Mr. Jefferson was reconsidered, when the said amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Campion, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, McCulloch, and Whipps—11.

NAYS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Coleman, Dix, German, Jacob, Kaye, Shaffer, Shadburn, Verhoeff and Wehmhoff—13.

President Long announced that he voted against the amendment with the view of moving a reconsideration at the next meeting of the Council.

When the original resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Coleman, Dix, German, Jacob, Kaye, Shaffer, Shadburn, Verhoeff and Wehmhoff—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Campion, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, McCulloch and Whipps—10.

President Long announced that he voted yes, with a view of moving a reconsideration of the vote at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Campion, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, for reconstructing a part of Chestnut street, from the west side of Second to the east side of Fifth street, which was read once, charter provision and rule of the Board suspended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—Mr. Dix—1.

Mr. Campion, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for reconstructing a part of Chestnut street, from the west side of Floyd to the east side of Second street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAY—Mr. Dix—1.

Mr. Campion, from same, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Boulier, Campion, Coleman, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff, and Whipps—23.

NAYS—none.

The ordinances are as follows, viz:

An ordinance for improving a part of Marshall street, from the east side of Clay to the west side of Shelby street.

An ordinance for reconstructing the first alley south of Chestnut street, running east from Third street, to a twenty-foot alley.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance for improving part of Baxter avenue, from the north side of Broadway to the north side of Bridge street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—Mr. Orrill—1.

Mr. Campion, from same, reported a resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of the sidewalks south side of Market, from Wenzel street to Mrs. Wooley's west line, Sale & Cecil, contractors, which was adopted.

Mr. Jacob, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for reconstructing a part of Chestnut street from west side of Seventh street to east side of Tenth street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—Mr. Dix—1.

Mr. Jacob, from same, presented an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for reconstructing a part of Chestnut street, from west side of Fifth street to east side of Seventh street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCulloch and Wehmhoff—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Dix and Whipps—2.

Mr. Jacobs, from same, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Berry, Ainslie, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburn, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, McCullough, Wehmhoff and Whipps—23.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of Thirteenth street, from the south side of Delaware to the north side of Kentucky street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Thirteenth street, from the north side of Maple to the north side of Delaware.

Mr. Jacob, from same, presented a resolution for a footway-crossing across the first alley north of Broadway, on west side of Sixth street, which was adopted.

A motion to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 6th, 1871, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk B. C. C.

Cattle and Cotton from Texas.

BIG CABIN, INDIAN TERRITORY, June 22.—Competent judges estimate the number of cattle on the line of the road between here and the end of the track of the M. K. & T. R. R. at 30,000 head. Advices from Texas say that since recent troubles with the Indians nearly all the cattle are being driven this way.

Ninety-five bales of cotton, from Sherman, Texas, arrived to-day for shipment over the M. K. & T. R R.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Weather clear. River—36 inches in Rowley's channel. No arrivals.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 22.—Weather clear and very warm; mercury 90. River about stationary. Port List: Down—Glencoe, 8 a m; Belle Vernon, 12 m; Bowling Green, 3 p m; Mary Ament, 6 p m; Mary Miller, 7 p m. Up—Quickstep, 5 a m; Fayette, 8. Business very dull.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—River stationary; six feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and hot. Arrived—Talisman, Cairo.

CAIRO, June 22.—Nightingale, Arkansas river, Cincinnati 4 p. m.; Columbia, Arkansas river, St. Louis 10; Alaska, New Orleans, Cincinnati, 4 a. m.; Mary Houston, New Orleans, Louisville, 10; Continental, New Orleans, St. Louis 1 p. m.; Anna, St. Louis, Cincinnati 2; Grand Tower, St. Louis, Memphis; Argonaut, St. Louis, Tennessee river. 2 p. m.; Idlewild, Evansville packet 6; Tyrone, Nashville packet 8. River stationary; weather clear; mercury 88.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—River stationary. Arrived—Nashville, Cincinnati; Mary Boyd, Arkansas River. Departed—City Chester, Henry Ames, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Church, New Orleans. Weather clear. Mercury 90.

VICKSBURG, June 22.—Down, H. S. Turner, 8 last night; boats to-day, James Howard, 10 a. m.; Olive Branch, 12 m.; H. C. Yeager, 3 p. m. Up, City of Cairo, 8 p. m. Weather warm and cloudy. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Arrived, Katie, St. Louis; Argosy, Cincinnati. Departed, Mary Alice, St. Louis.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Petroleum, crude, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; on the spot or seller June 13⅜c; seller all the year 13¼c; buyer all the year 13½c. Refined, the market is dull and prices are nominal; on the spot or seller June 25⅝c; seller July offering at 26c; seller August 26¼c; seller December 26¾c; prices are weak.

TITUSVILLE, PENN., June 22.—The Courier reports sales of petroleum as follows: on upper road sales 500 bbls on the spot at $4 65; do 250 bbls do at $4 67½; do 500 bbls do at $4 70; do 500 bbls do, buyer's option 60 days, at $5 05; do 500 bbls, seller's option all the year, at $4 50. At Story's Farm, sales 100 bbls, regardless, at $4 95. At Rouseville, sales of 1,000 bbls, regardless, at $5. On the lower road, sales 1,000 bbls, seller's option [illegible] days, at $4 85; do 2,000 bbls, seller's option 90 days, at $4 85; do 2,000 bbls, seller's option 90 days, at $4 85. At Oil City, sales 2,000 bbls, at $4 70; gravity $5 20; do 2,000 bbls, gravity, at $5 23. The market opened quiet but strong, with a disposition on the part of holders to demand a further slight advance, but in this effort they met with no success; sales were not urged to any extent, buyers not appearing at all anxious. In the afternoon all offers to buy seemed to be withdrawn and the market was perceptibly weaker. On the upper road as high as $4 70 was paid for spot, but the market closed dull and drooping at $4 65. On the lower road $5 was steadily demanded, but buyers were scarce. At Oil City there was very little done. The market closed dull and weaker.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Cattle, the market is unchanged and the supply more limited; 281 cars against 314 cars for the same day last week; sales were made of [illegible] head of Ohio steers, 1,160 to 1,431 lbs, at $5 [illegible] 55; 43 head, 1,225 lbs, at $6 30; 47 head of Texans, 1,234 lbs, at $[illegible]; 101 head of Illinois, 1,155 to 1,393 lbs, at $[illegible] 20; 87 head of Missouri, 985 to 1,169 lbs, at $5 [illegible] 75; 535 head of Iowa, 1,011 to 1,462 lbs, at $5 87½@[illegible] 50. Sheep, prices are shading off and the market is quiet; sales of 3,223 head at $4 [illegible] 5 for Western sheep and $7 30 for Canada lambs. Hogs are dull and prices unchanged.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Cattle, the market closed dull and slightly lower; very best on sale to-day are quoted at $[illegible]@7 12½; first quality $4 75@[illegible]; medium $4 50@4 75; inferior to ordinary [illegible]; receipts 1,351 head; sales 1,064 head. Hogs are weak under a full supply; we quote at $6 50@7 00, the latter for choice; light weights are in demand, but heavy are dull; receipts 7,[illegible] head. Sheep are in light supply and prices are higher; fair to good $4 20@5 50; extra $5 50@[illegible]; receipts 1,000 head.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Beeves, receipts 2,200 head, and all the late rise was lost; the market is bad; extras are offering at [illegible] without buyers; decent Western are selling at 11@11½c; poor at 10c and good at 12c, with a few at 12¼@13c. Cattle are not plenty and the market is fully ½c lower than Monday; the stock was not all sold; the weather is good. Sheep and lambs, receipts 5,[illegible] head, and many of them lambs; [illegible]

CHALLENGE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE

BUCKEYE STATE REAPER & MOWER,

Hereby challenge [illegible]

LEWIS GAGE & CO.

Agents for Buckeye State Reaper and Mower.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

E. H. Whiteside, &c., against Nathaniel Plumer, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,214.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in that part of Louisville called Portland, known in the plan of said Portland by the No. [illegible] [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

D. J. Davis, Adm'r, against Sarah E. Crawford, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of [illegible] months, a lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on Second street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Central Savings Bank against J. C. Mulholland & Bros. } In Chancery, No. 23,767.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of ten shares of stock in the Central Savings Bank, on which a payment of $45 has been made.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John Zable vs. Geo. Eiler, H. G. Vansegern vs. Geo. Eiler, John Eiler vs. Geo. Eiler. } In Ch'y. { No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A house and lot on the south side of Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay streets, in Louisville, Ky., having a front of 24 feet on Jefferson street and extending back 104 feet to a 15 foot alley, more particularly described in the mortgage from George Eiler to John Eiler, dated the 14th of July, 1867, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, deed book No. 133, page 368.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. C. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver Hope Insurance Company, against Geo. H. Kice.

BY virtue of three executions, Nos. 11,946, 11,947, and 11,948, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court in favor of W. C. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Insurance Company, on the 3d day of May, 1871, and against Geo. H. Kice, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three months, a two-story brick house and lot on the southeast corner of Main and Shelby streets. Levied on as the property of Geo. H. Kice, to satisfy said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Susan D. Matson against H. J. O'Neal, } In Chancery, No. 26,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A double two-story brick house and a two story frame in the rear, situated on the south side of Main street, Louisville, Ky., below First street, on leased ground, being the property of Mary L. Riddle, having a front on Main street of 29¼ feet, and running back southwardly same width [illegible] feet. The lease to expire on the 2d day of August, 1874.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

G. F. E. Raschig and wife against E. Bielsteine and wife, } In Chancery, No. 24,170.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months, a house and lot, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, having a front on Market street of 25 feet 2 inches, and running back at right angles to Market street the same width 210 feet, being the lot conveyed by John B. Bland to Anton Lange by deed recorded in Jefferson County Court, in deed book O, page 3[illegible].

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Central Savings Bank, against J. C. Mulholland & Bros. } In Chancery, No. 23,738.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, the note of I. R. Jacob, dated August 7th, 1869, payable to the order of J. C. Mulholland & Bros., 90 days after date, for one thousand dollars, being the same note filed in the papers in this case.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Charles F. Lewis, &c., against W. L. Biggert, &c., } In Chancery, No. 25,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the east side of Fifth street, between Main and Market streets, commencing in a brick wall at a point 109 feet from the northeast corner of Market and Fifth streets, running thence north, on Fifth street, 3 feet; thence east between parallel lines and of the same width 160 feet.

This sale is made to enforce a lien in favor of said plaintiffs for two hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from February 4th, 1869, and due the 4th of August, 1871.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Ellen W. Scott against Mary S. Scott. } In Chancery, No. 24,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in Louisville, Ky., fronting 56 feet on the south side of Main street and extending back 119 feet to a 10-foot private alley, and fronting on said alley 58 feet 9½ inches; the eastern line of said lot being 90 feet 3 inches West of Jackson street. The improvements consist of two story brick dwelling-houses and appurtenances built so that each house takes one-half of said lot, being the same lot allotted to said parties in suit [illegible] in Louisville Chancery Court. The shares of J. G. Scott and Florence Scott, infant parties hereto, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien on the land and improvements, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their share or until a statutory guardian shall be appointed for said infants, or said Florence shall be married and such guardian or husband gives bonds as required by law.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Louis Krieger against John Herman's Adm'r. } In Chancery, No. 24,083.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Louisville, Ky., on the south side of Green street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, commencing at the intersection of Shelby and Green streets, running thence with Green street eastwardly [illegible] feet; thence southwardly 100 feet; thence at right angles westwardly [illegible] feet; thence northwardly [illegible] feet to the beginning, being the same lot conveyed by [illegible] to John Herman. See deed book No. [illegible], page [illegible], Jefferson County Clerk's office.

Also a certain lot or parcel of land, in the city of Louisville, Ky., at the northeast corner of Shelby and Marshall streets, being the same lot conveyed by Willis Bannon, trustee of Preston, Rogers, and by said Rogers, as trustee to Preston's trustee, by deed dated July 1st, 1867, having a front of [illegible] feet on Marshall street and a front of [illegible] feet on Shelby street, and lying in the northeast corner of Shelby and Marshall streets.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

je21 d5

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Ins.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—ALEXANDER GRANT.
For State Senator—E. D. STANDIFORD.
For Rep. Jeff. County—R. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.............$12 00
Six Months.............. [illegible]
Three months.............. [illegible]
One month.............. [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. [illegible]

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy of the Weekly for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional daily copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE. Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when registered and so prepared by mail at our risk. In the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The grand auroral display witnessed here on Saturday night last extended through the State at least as far as Paducah.

Seven hundred and eighty-seven hogsheads of tobacco have been shipped from Hardin county since the first of January last.

The first number of the Greensburg Vindicator will be issued at Greensburg, Green county, this week. It is to be Republican in politics.

The employes of the Paducah Kentuckian have challenged the employes of the Herald office to play them a match game of base ball on Saturday, the 24th day of June.

The Hardin county assessment for this year shows an increase in the value of property to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, the total amount reaching $3,922,826.

In Bardstown, on Friday last, the Catholics of Nelson, Washington and the adjoining counties, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Pope Pius IX. to the throne.

Geo. Doehrer, of Paris, owns a horse who, having lost a shoe recently, jumped out of his inclosure, went to a blacksmith shop, and had himself shod. Both the Paris papers vouch for the fact.

The Confederate Relief Association of Paducah have taken charge of the project to raise money in that city for the John Morgan monument fund. A committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions, and, if necessary, arrange for an entertainment.

Much interest is manifested in the Paris city school as to the pronunciation of words. Some of the teachers and students insist on the style adopted in Eastern schools of giving a broad sound to a, as aufter for after, graus for grass, slaunder for slander, etc.

Gen. Echols arrived in Lexington on Wednesday, accompanied by the Chief Engineer of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. These gentlemen will start very soon to inspect the whole route of the old line of the Big Sandy road.

Mr. Carlisle, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, had his hat exchanged at the speaking in Paris. The one left in its stead is a black silk stovepipe of Coan's make, Cincinnati, but it is not stated whether the exchangor or exchangee profited by the mistake.

Mr. Louis Christee, living near Campbellsville, Taylor county, backed his wagon and two horses over a forty-foot precipice on last Sunday night, and was found the next morning lying dead at the bottom. He had been drinking freely, and was probably asleep at the time of the accident. One of the horses was found quietly standing over his master, badly hurt, while the other escaped uninjured.

The trial of John J. Key, which had been in progress at Flemingsburg for some time, closed on Saturday last. The jury returned after an absence of a few minutes, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Stanton had not pronounced sentence up to Monday last. It will be remembered that Key killed his father, in Mason county, some two years or more ago, and it seems that the plea of insanity introduced proved hardly so effectual as usual.

In North Middletown, Bourbon county, last Sunday, a meeting was broken up rather unceremoniously. It seems that while Elder Sweeney was preaching the constable attempted to arrest a negro near the church. The negro started to run when the officer shot at him. This brought the congregation to their feet—the preacher exhorting them to hold their positions. Another shot—and an increased commotion in the crowd. A third shot—and a general stampede through the doors and windows, which left the preacher no alternative but to depart without the benediction.

A remarkable lusus naturæ is reported from Bardstown. A Mrs. Hall, of that town, recently found one of a nest of guinea eggs she had set under a common hen broken. She picked the shell off and found an animal, quite dead, neither beast nor bird. It had the head, four eyes, feet and tail of a dog, with the body, wings and feathers of a genuine hen. Unfortunately Mrs. H., without thinking that such a curiosity was worth preserving, threw it over into the alley, where the hogs made an end of it. This animal, or mixture of animals, was seen by nearly a dozen people, all of whom, it is said, substantiate the above.

The Frankfort Yeoman, in a long and eulogistic article upon the veteran editor Col. A. G. Hodges, suggested by his retirement from the Commonwealth, has the following: "In age he is younger than the elder Blair, and Weed, and Bryant; but, in point of service in various connections with newspapers, his precedence will bear but little question. It is full forty years since he came to Frankfort, and became connected with the Commonwealth as a proprietor. But how long he has been an editor, can best be illustrated by the following incident: When Horace Greeley was in Louisville a few weeks ago we met him, and upon learning that we were from Frankfort, said very promptly, 'how is my old friend Hodges, of the Commonwealth?' We told him he was well and in vigorous health. 'Ah!' said he, 'it makes me feel young to know that, for when I was a journeyman printer, working at the case, I used to read the Commonwealth as a favorite paper, and Hodges was then its editor.'"

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Sulphur-water baths are the rage in Nashville.

Ninety-two degrees in the shade at Nashville yesterday.

H. Kimball, of Georgia, is the president of seven railroads.

A negro preacher was arrested at Selma, Ala., on the 19th, charged with bigamy.

The weather in McClennan county, Ga., has recently been so cool as to destroy the early corn.

Seven men were arrested in Bartow county, Georgia, last week, charged with killing a negro.

The Mobile and Texas cars now run from New Orleans to Donaldsonville, sixty-three miles.

One hundred deaths in New Orleans last week against one hundred and twelve the week previous.

The bailiff of the Fulton (Ga.) Superior Court allows his jury to separate and furnishes them with whisky.

Captain Sanson, of the Texas State Police, killed two Comanche Indians, on the 16th ult., on the Big Wachita.

The Madison House, at Jackson, Tenn., has sold for $7,000, and is to be converted into a female institute.

Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, is to have an Agricultural and Industrial Fair, commencing October 10th.

Baltimore, with a population of three hundred thousand, has church accommodations for one hundred thousand.

During a recent wind storm in Yellobusha county, Miss., a boy ten or twelve years old was blown a hundred yards.

The Georgia Industrial Association holds a fair in Savannah early in September. A premium list of $16,000 is offered.

One hundred counties of Texas were represented at a meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge held at Houston on the 14th of June.

Gen. Forrest has engaged for his railroad all the Chinamen heretofore employed on the Stanton road, numbering in the neighborhood of 800.

A young woman, named Carrie Edwards, died at Richmond, Va., on Sunday, from "laudanum administered by herself with suicidal intent."

A Little Rock (Arkansas) milliner made a bridal trousseau the other day which contained three hundred yards of calico. How is that for high—life?

Anthony Jenkins and James Mattox, both Grant's favorite color, are to be hung at Thomasville, Georgia, on July 11, for making two other amendments.

A terrific storm occurred in the neighborhood of Cleveland, East Tennessee, on the evening of the 19th inst. Much damage was done to houses and other property.

Since the 1st of August, 1870, seven hundred arrests have been made by the Sheriff, and six hundred and forty prisoners confined in the Selma (Ala.) jail. Nine-tenths of the prisoners arrested were negroes.

Alexander McCann, a negro, recently broke into a house in Hood county, Texas, and attempted to violate a young lady. Her screams caused the villain to flee. The citizens were disloyal enough to stretch the scoundrel's neck next day.

The killing of a neighbor's chicken has resulted in the death of two and wounding of another of the citizens of Bayou Sara, West Feliciana parish, Louisiana. A fourth stands in jeopardy of his life whenever the offended majesty of the law shall overtake him.

Elder has finished his life-size portrait of General Lee, ordered by the University of Virginia, and it has been forwarded to that institution. It differs from the portrait painted for the State, in that the old hero appears in the latter picture in full Confederate uniform.

Some Texas Indians attempted to get up a menagerie of their own, and commenced by stealing an elephant belonging to a traveling circus. They carried him to their village, where, upon his arrival, he assumed command, scattering Indians and wigwams promiscuously. Lo has abandoned the show business for the present.

Mr. Thos. Doyl, a brakeman, was instantly killed on the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad Tuesday, near Powell's Station, by falling between two flat cars while passing toward the forward part of the train. The brakes struck his body near the heart, and he was dragged several rods before the train could be stopped. His breast was broken in, his arms broken, and otherwise mangled in a horrible manner.

The Houston Union informs us how bold and daring Radicals in that section are becoming, as witness the following account from that paper of the physical courage and manly development of one of the leading Radicals of Austin. The Union says: "Some Democrats at Austin, chagrined at the merited physical castigation administered to Reynolds, in Austin, the other day, put up a woman to attack Mr. Quick with a cowhide. Mr. Quick very properly knocked her down and the Democrats failed in their little game."

Fifty Indians paid a visit to the neighborhood of Llano, Texas, June 9th, and carried off 150 head of horses. A party of whites followed the "red skins," killing one and wounding another. The Comanche killed fought desperately, not yielding until eleven bullets pierced his body. A correspondent of the San Antonio (Texas) Herald in his letter says: "Mr. Comanche was duly scalped and relieved of his gewgaws, consisting of one bow and quiver and some two dozen arrows; his scalp was sorter divided out, each man receiving his pro rata."

If ever we needed an efficient delegation at Frankfort we shall need it next winter, and candor compels us to say that if ever there was a poor prospect of getting one it is at the present moment. Several good men are in the field and several good men who ought to be are not. But the likelihood at large is sterile.

The Ohio Platform.

It was announced to the country, just before the meeting of the Republican State Convention of Ohio, that it would take decided ground against a protective tariff, in favor of civil service reform and universal amnesty. We confess that we belonged to the category of doubting THOMASES. We happened to have a pretty thorough knowledge of the material of which the Republican party of Ohio is composed, and the leaders who control that organization. We did not believe that JOHN SHERMAN, and other politicians of the same stripe, would permit the promulgation of a liberal sentiment, or a principle in antagonism to the interest of Radicalism in New England. The result has shown that we had a clear view of the situation. Having already published their platform, we now call attention to three of its planks. The tariff plank is in these words:

3. As it will be necessary and desirable to obtain from duties on imports a large portion of the revenue needed to defray the expenses of the government, to pay the interest on the national debt and the principal as it matures, such duties should be so adjusted as not to prejudice, but promote the interest of every section and branch of industry as far as may be possible.

"Duties should be so adjusted as not to prejudice, but promote, the interest of every section and branch of industry, as far as may be possible!" Exactly so; and is not this precisely what every high-tariffite has been saying for more than half a century? We venture to assert that when the foregoing met the eye of HORACE GREELEY, the great journalistic champion of a protective system, he immediately seated himself and gave it a cordial indorsement in the Tribune. But what have the hundreds of able Ohio Republicans, who are committed against the whole protective system, to say upon the subject?

Hear them upon civil service reform:

4. We are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil service reform, and we indorse heartily the action of President GRANT in selecting the commissioners under the recent act called the civil service act.

This looks well enough on paper, but it is the very quintessence of humbuggery. What the country wants is capability and honesty in office. There are many officeholders right under Gen. GRANT's nose, some of whom are dishonest and some incapable. Why does he not turn them out? Gov. Cox made an effort to reform the civil service in the Interior Department, and he soon found himself dismissed. But Gen. GRANT has lately appointed commissioners "under the recent act called the civil service act," and that is "heartily" indorsed. The business of these commissioners will be to examine clerks for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are qualified for their positions. That could have been done under the act of 1857. Why was it neglected? Because most of those clerks had been put in office by Radical Congressmen, in payment for political services rendered, and without a thought about the public interest. Civil service reform will never be carried out by the party in power. They are not going to reform themselves.

The plank on amnesty is a model of Radical workmanship. Here it is:

7. We unite with our fellow-citizens in every portion of the Union in the hope that the enmities and resentments of the war may be speedily ended, and that the day may soon come when, in every State, every citizen may be safe in life, personal property and civil rights, and may have the equal protection of the laws, so that no man who was loyal to the Union during the great struggle shall, for that reason, be the victim of persecution, outrage and assassination; and so that some encouragement may be offered for the removal of all proper cases of political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion.

They hope that the "enmities and resentments of the war may be speedily ended." We are willing and anxious to believe that the Republican masses of Ohio are sincere in the expression of such hope; but if men are to be judged by their acts, the leaders hope that these animosities may not have an end for many a year to come. It is their capital in trade. They bank on it, and without it the "occupation of all the JOHN SHERMANS would be gone." What else do they hope? "That the day may soon come when, in every State, every citizen may be safe in life, personal property and civil rights, and may have the equal protection of the laws, so that no man who was loyal to the Union during the great struggle shall, for that reason, be the victim of persecution, outrage and assassination." This libel on the people of the late insurrectionary States was penned for no other object than to keep up the "enmities and resentments" that they hypocritically hope "may be speedily ended." Its author knew that he was writing down an unmitigated slander—all for the purpose of justifying what follows: "And so that some encouragement may be offered for the removal, *in all proper cases*, of political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion." Here is general amnesty with a vengeance. A mere intimation is thrown out that, at some time in the dim, distant future, disabilities may be removed in "proper cases." What would be a "proper case," according to the political gospel of JOHN SHERMAN and his co-conspirators against the liberties of men who were born freemen? There can be but one answer to this question: A change of politics would secure the prize. Such is Radicalism, and such are the men who should be hurled from power for their country's good.

Radical Pets.

It is very difficult for the hand of justice to reach a criminal pet of Radicalism. Col. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was charged with very grave offenses against the Government by Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, and, although Mr. WELSH made good his charges before the Congressional committee of investigation, and although the committee substantially acknowledge the justness thereof, yet the commissioner was not found guilty, and the President still retains him in office against the protest of many of the organs of his own party. PARKER is again at open war with the Indian Commission, and will continue to be so long as the commission insist upon a proper disbursement of the Indian Department. On this subject the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, an able Republican journal, says:

"With the details of this trouble the public are not as yet familiar, but it is plainly evident that Commissioner PARKER has not changed his attitude of hostility to the Indian Commission, but is even yet engaged in interposing obstacles to the successful performance of the important duties which Mr. STUART and his colleagues have imposed upon themselves. In the absence of any statement respecting the subjects in dispute, there will not be any question in the public mind as to which party is upon the right side. We know that the members of the commission are men of fine administrative ability and of unimpeachable integrity, and that they can have but one motive in conducting the business committed to their care—a single desire to treat the Indians fairly and to secure honest disbursement of the Government funds. On the other hand, we know that Gen. PARKER was convicted only a short time ago, by a Congressional investigating committee, of shameful incompetency and carelessness in the management of his bureau, and that there is evidence in existence to prove that he was not shown to be morally guilty in a very bad and disgraceful sense, simply because the committee had a too tender regard for his feelings and for those of President GRANT.

"When this exposure was made, it was supposed, as a mere matter of course, that General PARKER's sense of propriety would be keen enough to induce him to resign, so that the President would be relieved from the very unpleasant duty of removing him. But we placed too nice an estimate upon General PARKER's sensibilities. He determined to hold on, notwithstanding his disgrace; and it now appears that he has not even decency enough to cease his opposition to the Indian Commissioners, and to disguise his determination to serve the infamous Indian Ring at all hazards. The fact is, the President owes it to himself, to the Commission, to the Indians, to the Republican party and to the country, to remove this man at once. He should have been displaced long ago, and we sincerely hope that no feeling of personal friendship will interpose to prevent the President from disgracing him. The Commissioners, in their efforts to serve the Indians faithfully and honestly, are entitled to the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the Indian Bureau, and until they have these they will be subjected to continual annoyance. They will never have such sympathy and co-operation until a purer and better and abler man than General PARKER is placed at the head of the Bureau."

And, then, there is the Hon. C. C. BOWEN, who finds apologists for his crimes in some of the leading Radical newspapers of the country—nobody believes that *he* will be suffered to pay his fine of $250 or to serve his two years in the penitentiary. A Washington dispatch of a few days ago told us that "the President was waited upon to-day by several friends of the prisoner, and requested to relieve BOWEN from the penalties inflicted upon him by the law, on the ground that the prisoner had no criminal intent in indulging in a plurality of wives, no matter what the evidence may make him legally liable for." Of course he virtuous carpet-bagger had no criminal intent. It is a well-established maxim in morals, it not in law, that a man can have no criminal intent in marrying three or four wives. The Hon. Mr. BOWEN wasn't pleased with his first wife and made an effort to get a better one, and when the second wife failed to satisfy the yearnings of his lofty soul for the companionship of a congenial spirit, he felt it to be a duty he owed to himself to take a third one to his twice-married yet widowed breast. It is impossible that a statesman of his expansive mind could have had any criminal intent in all this, and there is little or no doubt that a kind and forgiving President will bid him go and sin no more, or to sin with more caution than he seems to have done heretofore.

The colored Cadet SMITH is another of these Radical pets. The court-martial which tried him for his persistent misconduct at West Point sentenced him to be dismissed from the institution, and the sentence was approved by the Secretary of War, "but," we are told, "in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the fact that Cadet SMITH embodies the adoption of a new policy by the Government, it has been deemed best to commute it to a reduction of one year in the academic standing." If it had been the sad misfortune of this distinguished young negro gentleman to have been white, and of poor but respectable parents, we fear no commutation of sentence would have come to spare him the disgrace of expulsion from the Academy.

A Sleeping City.

"A short horse is soon curried." The fight which Louisville made against the gigantic railroad job which Cincinnati tried to put upon Kentucky was a good fight, a square fight, an honest fight and a successful fight. But, having been won, Louisville considered it ended and has been asleep ever since, leaving Cincinnati to burrow through the State in every direction without obstruction. Cincinnati is wide awake. Her engineers are going forward with a liveliness that is astonishing the natives of the rural districts. Her money and her whisky are flowing wherever money and whisky can carry mass meetings and pack conventions. The defeat of GARDNER was secured by the activity of the Cincinnatians and is a disgrace to Louisville. The fight against LITTLE is carried on by Cincinnati without a word from Louisville. Here at home the Louisvillians are apparently indifferent and unconscious. The legislative canvass in the various city districts appears to be going by default. No interest seems to be taken in the character and composition of our next delegation. There is no organization at all. Nobody seems to care a cent about the future, so he secures a slice out of the present moment. As matters stand the Cincinnati game works to a charm and "devil take the hindmost." Truly, "a short horse is soon curried."

☞ The Albany Argus tells us that "GRANT is between the devil and the deep sea." True; and it is difficult to say which will get him first. Nobody need be told, however, which will get him last.

☞ One of the newspaper poets asks:

Oh, don't you remember our grandfather's barn?

No, we do not. We were not aware, in fact, that his grandfather ever had a barn.

☞ The Rochester Union should be ashamed of its recent attack upon Rhode Island. It should scorn to strike anything so much below its own size.

CITY ITEMS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action.

☞ Salt-rheum cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Santonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra. Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenger contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribed it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

YOUNG PRAIRIE GROUSE,
YOUNG WOODCOCK,
SOFT-SHELL CRABS,
DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPINS,
YOUNG SQUIRRELS,

and many other delicacies, too numerous to mention. Just received at Rufer's Hotel and Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market. C. C. RUFER,
jy23 3w Proprietor.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair

FLUTING MACHINES.

A large stock of the celebrated Knox Fluting Machines, 4 and 6 inch sizes. Just received and for sale very low at

PYNE & CREIGHTON'S,
146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. ju21 wed,fri,&su

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. del2 eodly

MARRIED.

BEARD—McKAY—At Caverna, Ky., June 21, 1871, by Rev. J. S. Grider, WM. BEARD, Esq., of Munfordville, Ky., to Miss ADAH A. MCKAY, of Caverna.

DIED.

EDMONDS—June 22, LILLY GERTRUDE, infant daughter of A. L. and Isabella Edmonds, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from Mrs. Cotter's, No. 152 Seventh street, at 10 a. m. to-day.

WIRGMAN—In this city, June 23d, 1871, at 7:20 o'clock, at the St. George Hotel, HENRY WIRGMAN, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, the 23d, at 4 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his father-in-law, Edward Holbrook, corner of Second and Walnut. His friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York papers please copy.

COCKE—June 22, JOHN ALEXANDER, eldest son of Wm. A. and Mittie S. Cocke, aged 11 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock this morning from his father's residence, No. 720 High and Lock streets.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Mrs. LAURA B. SHEBLEY will take place this morning at 11 o'clock from St. Paul's Church. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

SUITS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Silk Suits,
POPLIN SUITS,
Linen Suits,
WHITE SUITS,
AND
OVERSKIRTS,

IN NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT

MORRIS LEVI'S

Cloak and Suit Store, No. 107 Fourth st.
ap16 d&suWe&Fr

RELIGIOUS.

Consecration of St. Matthew's Church, Jefferson County.

THE Episcopal Clergy of Louisville and its vicinity are invited to be present and take part in the consecration services of St. Matthew's Church on Sunday, the 25th, at 3½ o'clock p. m. The public generally are invited.
H. M. BULLITT,
J. F. BULLITT,
HENRY CHENOWETH,
Trustees.

MEETINGS.

To the Voters of the First Precinct in the Tenth Ward.

THERE will be a meeting on the 24th of June, 1871, at Louis Keck's Hall, on Twelfth street, between Main and Market, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention to be held at the Court-house on the 1st day of July next.
By order of the President. LOUIS KECK.

Masonic Notice.

Every Sir Knight is required to attend a meeting of Kilwinning Council, No. 1, Knights Kadosh this (Friday) evening, June 23, 1871, for work 32°. By order of
R. B. CALDWELL, 32° E. C.
J. ALLEN PORTER, 32° Gr. Rec.

Masonic Notice.

Eureka R. A. Chapter (No. 101) will hold a stated communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work in M. E. M. degree.
By order JOHN D. ORRILL, H. P.
E. O. BROWN, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

A called meeting of Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, A. Y. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall, corner of First and Market streets, for work in M. M. degree.
HENRY T. JEFFERSON, W. M.
ED. WINKLER, Secretary.

Clarke Lodge Picnic.

Brethren will remember that the basket picnic of Clarke Lodge will take place Saturday next, June 24th, and procure their tickets in time. The steamer Shallcross leaves Fourth-street wharf at 7½ o'clock.

The Fraternity of Louisville, Jefferson county, New Albany, and Jeffersonville are fraternally invited to participate.

Committee—J. B. Fishback, No. 73 Fourth street; J. Friend, No. 4 Main street; J. Louis Diel, corner First and Walnut. je22 d2

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Stuckey & Barret is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Our successors assume all the liabilities and are charged with the collection of all the debts of the old firm.
June 20, 1871.
H. STUCKY,
H. L. BARRET.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned will continue the Wholesale Wood and Willow-ware business, under the firm name of Middleton, Barret & Bowen, at the old stand, No. 163 West Main street.
JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
HUGH L. BARRET,
A. C. BOWEN.
je23 d4

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY TO AND FROM NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

The Steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers.

PASSAGE RATES, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, and Londonderry.

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin Return Tickets, $130, securing best accommodations.

Intermediate..........$33 | Steerage..........$28

Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to

JAMES FERRIER, Louisville, Ky.

Responsible agents wanted in town and country.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
CHEAP LACE STORE.

WHALEBONE Corsets 75c.
Whalebone Corsets, 42 bones, $1 50.
Black Lace Shawls only $5.
Embroidered Skirts only $1.
Alexandre Kid Gloves only $1.
Black Lace Flounces at half price,

Just received at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS',
1e7 103½ FOURTH ST.

GENUINE IMPROVED

TURKISH BATHS,

With special accommodations for Ladies who wish to improve their complexion or health, at the

Novelty Cure

172 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

WE will give $500 in case of failure to cure any disease that flesh is heir to if not too far advanced. Terms for Medical or Surgical treatment very reasonable.

Price of Turkish Bath only $1 50, or 8 tickets for $10. Any other kind of Bath you please for 50 cents.

Hours—For Ladies, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Gentlemen, from 6 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 8 p. m.

M. C. RAMSEY

HAS received a Magnificent display of Elegant Jewelry, No. 114 Fourth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. E. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 59 Main, Bet. Second and Third Sts.
ap9 d&6m

Valuable Hints.

A regular habit of body is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot coexist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste-pipes is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is constipation. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminating blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits. je19 eod&wl

CONSUMPTION,
Its Cure and Its Preventive,
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of Consumption.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they "leave no sting behind."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, A Supply of Good Blood.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was Given up as Lost.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents.
oc21 deodly-MW&F

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office, No. 242 Fifth street, until 12 o'clock m. Monday, June 26, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To reconstruct Second street, from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Broadway, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, and also excepting the space occupied by the rails of the street railway, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement.

To reconstruct Fifth street, from the south side of Main street to the north side of Jefferson street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement.

To reconstruct Fifth street, from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Broadway, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement.

The work to be contracted for by squares.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 26th day of June, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's office, June 5, 1871. je6 dtd

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, June 21, 1871.

THE coupons due 1st July next of the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at my office on and after this date.
je21 d10 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF KY.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, for the election of directors, will be held at the company's office, southwest corner of Jefferson and Third streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, the 5th of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m. je20 dtd L. T. THUSTIN, Secretary.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company will be held at their office on Saturday, the 24th inst., from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., when an election for seven directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place, and the reports of the officers will be made.
je20 dtd A. A. GORDON, Sec.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in the City of New York, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C.

To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27, 1871, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket-holders 1,003 Gifts, amounting to $200,000, consisting of desirable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md., Bonds, Stock, and Cash.

52,000 TICKETS only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. E. McCOLLOUGH, Elkton, Md.; Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md.; Commissioners. Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Trustee.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa. First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md. Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown. Updegraff & Sons, Hagerstown. Hon. E. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Balt's. C. F. Abbott, Esq., 29 Postoffice avenue, Balt's. John H. Fowler, Esq. W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

☞ Deeds of the real estate, certified, taken in the hands of the trustee. Tickets [illegible] can be had of [illegible] General Agent, Stationer and Printer, 21 Nassau st., New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Tickets sent "C. O. D.," if desired. Send for circulars containing list of prizes, &c. Good responsible agents wanted.

WANTED,

Life Insurance Agents.

THE Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, of Mobile, wish to make arrangements with suitable gentlemen for General Agents for each of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. To men of experience, energy, capacity, and character liberal inducements will be extended. None other need apply. The company has half a million in gold, is thoroughly established, and will meet all the requirements of the laws of these States. Good and sufficient bond will be required, and each application must set forth which State is applied for. Correspondence [illegible] the Secretary, at the Home office. Address [illegible]

T. E. FOWLER, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of [illegible] are hereby notified to present them [illegible] properly proven as required by law. [illegible]

A Card.

Messrs. D. Smith, G. Myer, and E. Schoffel and others:

[illegible] the same, and make the race for the Legislature, with the expectation of your support and influence.
A. E. HARRETT, Jr.

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby states there has been icecream sold under his name which has caused sickness. I have no agents. All the ice cream I manufacture is sold personally or at my store, with my name on it.
L. NEUMASTER,
je20 df Corner Sixth and York.

Marion Circuit Court.

June Term, June 20, 1871.

Eliza Booth and Amerton Booth } Petition ex parte.

ORDERED that the petition in this cause be now filed of record. By said petition Amerton Booth, wife of Eliza Booth, asks to be empowered by decree of this Court to trade as a feme sole, and to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claims of [illegible] of her husband, [illegible] and to be sued, as a feme sole, or to trade in her own name, or dispose of her property by will or deed—either one or more or all of the provisions thereof as enumerated. It is further ordered that this notice be published ten days in the Courier-Journal of Louisville.
J. C. WICKLIFFE,
Presiding Judge M. Ct. Court.
A copy. Attest: J. C. JACKSON, Cl'k.
By W. C. WOODS, D. C. je23 d10

To Whom It May Concern.

WE have in store 268 sacks of Malt, consigned to John Zeiller, Louisville, Ky., which, if not called for within ten days, will be sold to pay freight and charges.
SATTERWHITE BROS.,
je22 d10 No. 48 Fourth street.

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS WEBB ENCAMPMENT, No. 2,
LEXINGTON, KY.

A CERTIFICATE of three shares of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, issued to Thomas B. Baxter, deceased, Agent of Webb Encampment, was, upon the death of said Baxter, lost or destroyed, and, after diligent search, cannot be found. All persons are notified that the undersigned will apply, on the third Saturday in October, 1871, to the Bank of Kentucky for the issual of a new certificate to Webb Encampment, and are called upon to show cause why the same should not be done.
G. D. BUCKNER,
Eminent Commander Webb Commandery, No. 2.
April 28, 1871. ap19 WeFri

To Officers of the State of Kentucky.

I AM prepared to collect all taxes heretofore paid to the United States Government on the salary of officers that have been in the civil service, the Supreme Court of the United States having pronounced the act of Congress levying said tax unconstitutional.
H. W. HAWES,
je8 dim No. 46 West Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

To Lend.

I AM authorized to make loans, to responsible parties, upon first-class property. Apply to, or, in my absence, address me, care Shepherd & Bartlett.
my9 dtf L. L. ANDERSON.

Notice to the Residents and Housekeepers on Fifth and Second streets.

NOTICE is hereby given to all lot-owners and housekeepers on Second street from Walnut to Broadway, and on Fifth street from Main street to Broadway, that, after 1st day of July, 1871, no permits will be granted to break the street surface for the purpose of making sewer, gas, or water connections.

Owners of property wishing to make connections with the sewer in either of the above streets will act accordingly.
I. M. ST. JOHN, C. E.
City Engineer's office, June 13, 1871. je13 dtd

DRY GOODS.

Jaconets, Lawns, &c.

300 PCS buff, blue, black, pink, and green French Jaconets;
500 pcs Printed French Jaconets;
500 pcs " English "
5 cases " Pacific Percales;
2 cases " Sprague's "
2 cases " French "
2 cases " English "
10 cases " Pacific Lawns;
10 cases " Sprague's "
4 cases black Lawns.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je18 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Poplins, Grenadines, &c.

5 CASES gray Lisle Thread Poplins;
3 cases plaid " "
2 cases striped " "
200 pcs Embroidered Grenadines;
400 pcs plain Dress Bareges;
300 All-wool French DeLaines;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je18 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Ginghams.

12 CASES Imported Ginghams;
13 " Domestic "
200 pcs Chambray "
200 " Domestic Chambray Ginghams;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je18 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

WINTERSMITH'S

BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It is infinitely superior to the other preparations of Buchu, so-called, and which have been introduced, none other can be sold. For all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, [illegible] chronic gleet, leucorrhea or whites, &c., [illegible] who long for youthful vigor, in fact, a [illegible] ence, will find in this remedy the long-sought "fountain of youth." It gives health and strength to all who follow its explicit accompanying directions.

TESTIMONY.

After all other Remedies had Failed.

Testimony of Robert Haskins, a Well-known and Prominent Citizen of Haskinsville, Green County, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several years I have been afflicted with what the doctors called "hemorrhage of the kidneys," frequently passing bloody urine, which caused me great pain and suffering. I was treated for it by the best physicians, both here in this country and in your city. They did me very little or no good. I tried some of the Extract of Buchu, so largely advertised, but experienced only temporary relief. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava, and was told it was considered by physicians and druggists to be greatly superior to any other diuretic in the market. I commenced taking it with little hope of being benefited, but, from the time I took the first dose, I began to improve, and can say it has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever used. I am still taking it, and am confident it will effect a complete cure.
Very respectfully, ROBERT HASKINS.

From John H. Kerr, Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Co.

LOUISVILLE, February 28, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For some time past I have been suffering with a kidney and spinal disease. I could find no relief for it. I tried many remedies I saw advertised—the buchus, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I found no relief until Mr. H. G. Isler, of this city, advised me to try your Extract Bucho and Pareira Brava; that it had cured him of a similar disease.

I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has given me great relief.

I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., now in use.
Yours, truly, JOHN H. KERR,
Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

Stricture and Inflammation of the Urethra and Bladder Cured after Several Years' standing.

COLUMBIA, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR FRIEND—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, accompanied by obstinate stricture, for four or five years, and, after trying a variety of remedies, none of which gave me any apparent relief, I at last thought I would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state that, by the use of two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. I think, by the use of another bottle, I will be completely relieved.
E. H. SEXTON.
February 17th, 1871.

Testimony of W. P. Benedict, U. S. Ganger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some time with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, was advised to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I procured her a bottle. She took it, and, I must say, its effects were miraculous. It cured her at the time completely. She had no return of it until within the last month. After taking another bottle she is again entirely relieved. She thinks it the greatest medicine in the world. I most earnestly recommend it to all suffering from this disease.
I am, very respectfully, your friend,
W. P. BENEDICT.

The Testimony of Sandek & Jones, one of the most reliable and experienced firms of Druggists and Pharmaceutists in the West.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that we add our testimony to the increasing popularity of demand for your remedies. We can confidently say that of all the "proprietary medicines" that we have in stock (not excepting the largely advertised Buchus), there are none that sell so rapidly and give such general satisfaction. In short, we have to hear of one single complaint as regards their efficiency. We are satisfied that our opportunities for observing the results of the use of your preparations have been of the most varied and general character, and hence we do not feel the least hesitancy in adding our testimony to the almost endless list that you have received.
Respectfully, SAUDEK & JONES, Apothecaries,
Second and Green and First and Jefferson.

Price—$1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

PREPARED BY

C. H. WINTERSMITH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
249 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

[illegible] put up FULL NET weight as represented.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and in the South and Southwest supplied by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., H. G. ARMSTRONG, [illegible]. Sold by all dealers in Louisville. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

New and Elegant Private Boarding-House.

RYE BEACH, N. H.

G. E. JENNESS, Proprietor. Room accommodations for [illegible] je6 d[illegible]

Rocky Point Hotel,
RHODE ISLAND.

[illegible] Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1st. Rooms at reasonable rates. [illegible] children and servants. For further information address [illegible] City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

SWEET SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

THIS favorite summer resort, famous for its attractive and agreeable climate, [illegible] degrees, as well as its tonic mineral waters, will be open for the season on the 1st of June.

Telegraph Office in the Hotel.
[illegible] Livery in attendance.
A first-class Band of Music engaged for the season.
Charges for one month $75, two or more months, at the rate of $70 per month; per day, $3.
Children under ten years and colored servants half price. To families of taking rooms for the season or for further information address
je1 dim GEORGE McGOVERN, Sup't.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,

KENTUCKY.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, Grayson county, are situated seventy miles south of Louisville and about two and a half from the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

There are over a hundred springs in the grounds, but of these only fifteen or twenty are ready for use. Those who have visited these springs do not require any assurance of the curative properties of the waters, and a short residence will soon convince strangers of their value.

Since the proprietors have come into possession of the grounds they have been constantly employed in improving and beautifying them. Since last season they have built a splendid three-story block of cottages, 220 feet long, and containing eleven fine rooms, with porches back and front; twenty cottage rooms; a new bath-house, with ten bath-rooms, eight for regular baths and two for shower baths, with dressing-rooms attached to each.

Among the facilities for amusements are added croquet-ground, billiard-saloon, and bowling-alleys pleasantly situated. A good brass band will furnish music for the ball-room during the watering season, commencing June 1.

Every preparation has been made for the adequate entertainment of the anticipated large number of visitors this season and on a scale equal to any watering-place in any one of the State. The servants are reliable and attentive.

The morning trains on the Louisville and Nashville road will reach the Grayson Springs Depot, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah road, at 12:15, and an evening train arriving at 5:30 p. m. The southern road also connects with the Elizabethtown and Paducah road at Elizabethtown. A line of omnibuses, hacks, etc., will always be ready to carry passengers from the Grayson Springs.

M. P. CLEMMONS will be on hand, as usual, to welcome his old friends.
W. S. VANMETER & BRO.,
je1 eod6t Proprietors.

Old Rockcastle Springs,

SITUATED in Pulaski county, Ky., on Rockcastle river, in the heart of the mountains, amid scenery unsurpassed. The well-known medicinal properties of the water, the quiet, home-like enjoyment of the visitors, and the facilities for fishing and deer hunting render this place the most desirable retreat in the State. Route via Stanford, Somerset, or Crab Orchard. Address, for further particulars, the undersigned, at Lancaster, Ky.
je14 eod6t BURNSIDE, ANDERSON & CO.

Rock Springs,

PEWEE VALLEY, L., C. & L. R. R.,
(Formerly known as Dr. Caspari's Rock Spring Water-Cure.)

THIS healthy, beautiful and picturesque place of resort, within 18 miles from Louisville, and on an elevation of some 800 feet over the same, is now open for the reception of boarders. The hotel building is new and elegantly fitted out, and will be kept in first-class style. The bathing facilities at Rock Springs form a splendid attraction, and consist of warm and cold baths, showers, douches, and vapor baths. Regular conveyances will daily meet the afternoon trains at Pewee Valley Station. Circulars can be obtained in this city at the book-store of Dabe & Helmes, west side of Fourth street, between Market and Main streets, and at the drug store of Pflaust Bros., corner Eleventh and Market streets. For terms and particulars please address

C. G. ENGLEMAN, Manager,
Rock Springs, Pewee Valley, L., C. & L. R. R., Ky.
je14 WeFr&Sutm

MEDICINES.

DR. LIMERICK'S PILE SPECIFIC.

Warranted to cure Piles, Fistula, and all diseases of the rectum. An internal and external remedy. Cures Constipation. Delightful to use. Arthur Peter & Co., Wholesale Agents.

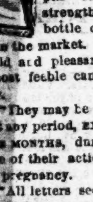
Nothing can equal the Turkish Tooth Balm for the Teeth & Gums

"QUICK RELIEF"

Cures all manner of pains. Wholesale and retail at No. 52 Market street, above Brook, Louisville, Ky. Sold by Druggists. DR. LIMERICK & CO.

Cherokee Pills No 2

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.



These pills are an unfailing Female Regulator, intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots, and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful, yet so mild and pleasant in their operation the most feeble can take them with perfect safety.

☞ They may be safely used at any age and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely, and discreetly answered.

☞ Each box contains about 100 pills, and is wrapped in white paper, printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions inclosed.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, $5 per box.

☞ The Cherokee Pills No 2 are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of this, those which they can purchase at a cheap price, and make more money. As you value your health, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists; ask for these $5 pills, and take no others. If the Druggist will not buy them for you, inclose the money in a letter, and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

Ladies or Gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms. Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by correspondence.

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms, and write Postoffice, County, State and name of writer, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

☞ We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper. Send address, with Stamp to pay return postage, and address as follows:

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
117 North Sixth st., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. H. BRIGGS
Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. H. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville, the Louisville Chancery Court, the Louisville Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last they will attend to all matters in Bankruptcy. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, by reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points where business is undertaken, and prompt collections and remittances are assured. [illegible] office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, [illegible] between [illegible] river. [illegible]

LANE DAVIS—Sheet-iron worker, [illegible]

BOOTS and SHOES
FASTENED WITH
CABLE SCREW WIRE

Are [illegible] the best of all other kinds. Their [illegible] Flexibility, Durability, and Economy [illegible] Water-proof Qualities, have [illegible] them to the use of Sportsmen, [illegible] and the Government, as well as to the [illegible]. Ask your dealer for a pair.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

[illegible] & CO., 90 Milk st., Boston, [illegible] CHILDREN'S SHOES with the CABLE [illegible]

NEW GOODS—CHEAP.

E. B. NUGENT

Will open, on MONDAY morning, May 15, a large assortment of New Goods consisting of

Grenadines, Poplins, Lawns, Percales, Piques, Shawls

PARASOLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

Which have been selected in New York within the last few days, and will be sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

E. B. NUGENT,
148 and 150 Fourth Street.
m16 StuTu&Fr[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of the [illegible] [illegible] Bonds. The entire length of the road is [illegible] miles, with [illegible] miles fully completed and in regular operation. [illegible] tire road. je8 dim [illegible]

Missouri County Bonds.

WE recommend to parties seeking entirely safe investments the following list of choice securities:

Johnson County (Mo.) Bonds ten per cent.; due in 15 years.

Vernon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 15 years.

Macon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 15 years.

Morgan County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.

The above bonds are sold at rates which yield upon the investment, from eleven to thirteen per cent. semi-annual interest. Having been engaged specially in negotiating Missouri county bonds to Kentucky for the past year [illegible] Livingston, Pettis, Henry, Callaway, Cass and several other counties, whose bonds we have negotiated, are now held at an advance of 10 to 15 per cent. upon the purchase price.

The following well-known financiers, among many others, after a thorough examination, have invested largely:

E. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville.
Col. John Cowan, Teller First National Bank, Danville.
James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President First National Bank, Danville.
Rev. E. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Center College.
John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Kentucky.
W. H. Kinnaird, Cashier National Bank, Lancaster, Ky.
Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.
J. Long & Co., Brokers, Russellville, Ky.
Ed. Cronly, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
E. F. McBrayer, Pres. Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.
John T. Bacon, Assistant Cashier Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky.
E. L. Davison, Pres. First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.
C. H. McElroy, Cashier First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.
Dr. Phillip Thornberry, Louisville, Ky.
Samuel Gill, Superintendent Short-line R. R., Louisville, Ky., &c.

Separate pamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county, furnished on application to
S. & A. MCKEE,
Bond and Stock Brokers,
my18 WeFr&Motf 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

THE building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax. Principal and interest are payable in Gold. Denominations—Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7 30's are at all times receivable at ten per cent. above par, in exchange for the company's lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically interest-bearing land warrants.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the new Government 5 per cent. loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. Express charges on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.

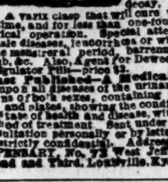
We, the undersigned, have accepted an agency for the sale of these bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally:

C. N. WARREN,
Pres't Lou. City Nat. Bank.
LOUISVILLE INS. & B'K'G CO.,
By Theodore Harris, Pres't.
J. S. BARRET,
Cashier German Security Bank.
H. M. PAYNE, Galt House, Louisville, General Agent for Northern Pacific Loan. ap15 deod3m

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861.



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature including both sexes, including gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhea or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 64 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 72 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. } PRICE 25 CENTS.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. } PRICE 25 CENTS.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. } PRICE 25 CENTS.

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York.

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Other Physician, as successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Diseases [illegible]

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $35; every other day one month, $10; two months, $17; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "Local Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due after first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondents.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Louisville to Cincinnati, 4 hours

Connecting at Cincinnati with

7 Daily Trains running Silver Palace Cars to Eastern Cities without change.

The only Route to Baltimore in 26 hours.

The only Route to Washington in 27 hours.

New York, Boston, and Eastern Cities in Correspondingly Quick Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Fast Line	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express, daily	2:45 p m	[illegible]
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	10:25 p m	[illegible]
Lexington Mail, except Sunday	5:45 a m	[illegible]
Lexington Exp., except Sunday	3:25 p m	[illegible]
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	5:05 p m	[illegible]

Sleeping Cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping cars. je4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

St. Louis, Chicago

—AND—

EASTERN CITIES.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows:

6:45 a. m. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Bellbridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Car through to Cleveland via Bee Line, [illegible]

2:40 p. m. Express daily [illegible] through to St. Louis [illegible] Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York via Bellbridge City, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman Palace Cars will be run on this train through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

11:00 p. m. Express. Daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Pullman Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets.
my19dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, NewAlbany & Chicago RAILROAD.

27 Miles Shorter than the old line via Indianapolis—17 Miles Shorter than the line via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute, and all points West.

SHORT LINE NORTH & NORTHWEST.

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard, and Louisville Hotels.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Day Express leaves	at [illegible]
Returning, arrives	at [illegible]
Night Express leaves	at [illegible]
Returning, arrives	at [illegible]

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residence or hotels free.

E. B. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agent, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

(June 4, 1871.)

[illegible]

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at [illegible] and leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. [illegible]

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and [illegible] Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express, [illegible] Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

HOTELS.

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Refitted and Furnished.

Corner Fourth and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fare $2 50 per Day.

fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Pro'rs.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS.

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc11 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CANDIDATES.

Appointments.

W. J. HEADY, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, will speak

At the corner of Eighth and Market on Friday night, the 23d.

At Court Place and Sixth street on Saturday night after the delegates are elected.

All candidates and citizens are invited. je21 [illegible]

Appointments.

MR. JEFF BROWN, candidate for the Legislature in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, will speak

And corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Friday night, June 23.

For the Legislature.

J. GRAHAM MOORE is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Third district, composed of the Fourth and Fifth wards.

ROBT. W. HAYS is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Third district, composed of the Fourth and Fifth wards.

Gen. J. T. BOYLE is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth District, Sixth [illegible]

RICHARD A. JONES is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth ward.

JOHN WATTS KEARNY is a Democratic candidate for the lower branch of the next Legislature, to represent the Sixth Ward (Fourth district).

I. L. HYATT is a candidate for the Legislature [illegible] Jefferson county.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JEFF. BROWN is a candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth district, composed of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JNO. S. CARPENTER is a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards.

R. POLK JOHNSON is a candidate to represent Jefferson county in the next Legislature, subject to a Democratic convention, if one should be held.

J. M. WRIGHT is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the 8th district (Seventh ward).

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL

FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. { 139 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

CARLISLE AND THOMAS.

A Verbatim Report of their Speeches at Harrodsburg on Wednesday.

A COMPREHENSIVE DEBATE.

[Special Short-hand Report for the Courier-Journal.]

HARRODSBURG, June 21, 1871.

Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Hon. George M. Thomas, the Democratic and Republican candidates for the office of Lieutenant Governor, spoke here to-day to a large and enthusiastic audience. Both gentlemen report that since the canvass commenced they have met with most gratifying attentions from the people everywhere along their route. The citizens of Harrodsburg were not behind their neighbors in hospitality.

Mr. Carlisle is a fluent, rapid speaker, giving utterance to his thoughts with an emphasis which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers.

Judge Thomas, on the other hand, is not as ready speaker. His words seem to come with difficulty, and his sentences are far from being as sharp and pungent as those of Mr. Carlisle. He read nearly two-thirds of the speech which we give below:

Speech of Hon. Geo. M. Thomas.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MERCER COUNTY: I appear before you to-day as the Republican candidate for Lieut.-Governor. It will be impossible for me, in the short space of time allotted to me, to discuss all the questions at issue between the two political parties.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

The first question that I propose to call your attention to is universal amnesty. The Republican party of Kentucky are at this time a unit upon that question. I have been for amnesty for a long time, believing that it is right in principle. I do not believe that you ought to tax any citizen of the country without letting him vote. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." But I put it upon a broader ground. I don't want a dissatisfied and a discontented population in this country. I want to attach every man in the whole country to the Government, and I can only do that by giving all men equal civil and political rights. But some men may say that if you remove the disabilities of Mr. Davis the Democrats might elect him President of the United States. Suppose they do elect him President. I as a good Republican must submit to the will of the people and not do as the Democrats did in 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was elected. But it may be said that the Legislature of Kentucky might elect Gen. Breckinridge Senator. I say that the people of Kentucky ought to have the right to elect the man of their choice. Why object? For what reason? You may say that he was a general in the Confederate army. So he was. He went into it like a brave man and fought for his principles. Other men remained at home, receiving the protection of the Government, and entertaining the same views as General Breckinridge. They were not willing to risk their lives upon the battle-field contending for their principles. I said at Lexington, and I say to-day, that if I was a member of the next Legislature, and was compelled to vote for either Beck, McCreery or Gen. Breckinridge for Senator, that I would vote for Gen. Breckinridge.

The Confederate soldiers are more liberal upon all the great issues of the day than the stay-at-home sympathizers are. We want the intellect of the country to assist in governing the country. If the Democrats are to elect the next Senator, I want them to elect the ablest man of their party, and I am satisfied that Gen. Breckinridge is the ablest man of their party in Kentucky, and the equal, in point of intellect, of any Democrat in the United States. But my friend has said that he doubts the sincerity of the leaders of the Republican party upon this subject. Why doubt their sincerity? How many men in this State have been relieved of their disabilities? How many men in this county? The Republican party have shown their sincerity upon this subject. They have acted like liberal men. But he says that we have changed upon this subject. He admits that he has changed upon the subject of negro testimony, and now says he is in favor of it, although he voted against the proposition in the Kentucky Legislature. He would complain if we doubted his sincerity upon this subject.

I want peace and harmony once more to prevail throughout the length and breadth of this land of ours. We must not look at the past. The past will never return. We must look to the future. We must remove all cause of irritation. We must make all men equal before the law. That government alone is a strong government which makes all men equal before the laws, and secures to its poorest and humblest citizens ample protection in all their rights.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS.

I wish to call your attention in the next place to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. My distinguished competitor says that the adoption of the amendments was procured by force and fraud, and that they are null and void. He says further that he is in favor of rescinding said amendments, and that the Democratic party ought to do so if they get power in Congress. I tell him now that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments will never be changed. I say to him that it cannot be done. Do you tell this people that you are in favor of disfranchising 400,000 voters in this country? While I admit that the colored man in those States where he is granted that privilege by the State constitution, would not be deprived of the privilege by the repeal of the amendments, yet the Democrats in those States, I undertake to say, would change their constitutions upon that subject as soon as they got the power, and deprive the colored man of his rights. Do you say to this people, that you are in favor of depriving 400,000 people of citizenship in this government? Do you think that it can be done without resistance on the part of the friends of liberty everywhere? No. It means war, and terrible war. What would be the condition of the colored man in Kentucky, if you rescind the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments? Tell those people when you come to reply to me, that they would not be voters, they would not be citizens. What will you do with them? Will you restore them to slavery? You might as well do that as to deprive them of their citizenship. They would be political slaves, and political slavery is the worst form of slavery. I deny the right of one race of men to legislate for another race. A man must be a freeman or a slave. There is no half-way condition in this country. My opponent says that he wants peace; that he is in favor of amnesty. Yes; he wants amnesty for the white man, and political slavery for the colored man.

KENTUCKY'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE COLORED MAN.

My friend denounces certain acts of Congress as infamous. I want to show you that the action of the Democratic party in Kentucky towards the colored man is unpardonable. What have they done? The Democracy of Fayette county sent three colored men as delegates to the convention which nominated my friend. The Lexington Gazette says: "The Statesman sneers at Ferdinand Robinson because he was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, and says that he was snubbed by his white associates. Nothing could have been further from the truth of the case. Robinson and two other colored delegates were present and one of them was appointed door-keeper in connection with two white men, and they voted in caucus as other delegates, and were treated with every mark of respect."

I will read from the Lexington Press: "The Statesman, in commenting upon the fact that several negroes who were Democrats attended the convention at Frankfort, says: 'Judging from the Press of yesterday, they had little to say.' The inference meant to be drawn is that the Press had been guilty of a slur upon the colored delegates. Such was not the case. Our allusions to the convention were too limited to comment upon its minor features. Such colored Democrats as attended were accorded places in the meeting of the county delegation, and one of them was, by the chairman of the delegation, appointed, in conjunction with two of our well-known citizens, to act as door-keeper. We state this as a matter of justice to such of the colored voters as have the manliness and independence to act with the Democracy."

My friend says that the colored men were there, but not admitted as delegates. I want to leave that matter with my friend, and his two Democratic papers. I want to ask him why did the colored men go to Frankfort?

I will read from the Maysville Eagle, an able and independent Democratic paper:

"The Fayette Democracy sent several negroes to the State Convention, and the Gazette denies the statement that they were snubbed by their white associates. If the race had been as close in Mason as it was in Fayette, negro delegates would have been sent from this county, and the men who now object to their testimony in the courts would have been the first to make the suggestion. Can it be possible that colored men were admitted to the Democratic convention? What Democrats associated with and treated them with every mark of respect? Has Democracy done this in Kentucky? Yes, they are willing to take them into their conventions and to receive their votes to keep them in power in Kentucky.

Now, I ask my friend, do you propose to disfranchise the three colored delegates who voted for you in the convention? Do you propose to deprive them of citizenship? I hope you will answer this question, as you have not answered heretofore. I want you to say whether you want any colored voters or not; and if you do want them, I want you to say whether you are in favor of disfranchising the colored men who voted [for] you? Let us have an answer. Let us know how you stand. If you do not want any colored men to vote for you, say so. But that is not all. My friend voted twice, while a member of the Senate, against a proposition to permit colored people to testify. They are competent to go into a Democratic convention, and vote for candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers, but they are not competent to testify in courts in cases where a white man is a party. You are anxious to secure their votes but deny them the right to testify. It is a shame and a disgrace to the State. Kentucky is the only spot upon the civilized globe where a colored man is not allowed to testify. My friend now says that he is in favor of permitting the colored man to testify. He has advanced upon that subject. I am glad to see it. I hope that he will keep on advancing.

This same Legislature of Kentucky passed a homestead law, which went into effect June 1, 1866. By that law a homestead of the value of one thousand is exempt from execution. But they provide that the law shall not apply to the colored people of the State. Their homesteads may be sold under execution, and they are to have no protection. Does my friend say this is right? Is he in favor of this law? If so, I want him to say so, and give some reason, if he can, why they did not make it applicable to all.

They will not give the colored man protection while alive, and when dead they refuse to protect his body in its last resting-place. They did pass a law fixing a penalty for resurrecting the body of a white man, but it is no violation of law to resurrect the body of a colored man.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

In Kentucky the Democratic party say that they are in favor of repealing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, but in Ohio the Democrats are in favor of admitting the validity of the amendments. I will read their resolutions on that subject:

"1. That, denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments, in fact, to the Constitution recently declared adopted, and the same as no longer political issues before the country.

"2. We demand that the rule of strict construction, as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by the statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the Tenth amendment to the Constitution, be rigorously applied to the Constitution as it now is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to that extent to have abridged the reserved rights of the States; and that, as thus construed, the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition."

The Democrats in Pennsylvania, Iowa and Tennessee accept the situation. I tell my opponent that the National Democratic Convention of 1872 will accept the situation, and indorse the new departure. What will he say then? Will he accept the situation? Will he indorse the new departure? What will he do then? Will he indorse the platform? Will he support the nominee? He says that he will. Yes; in 1871 he is going through Kentucky declaring the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments null and void, but in 1872 he will be going through Kentucky admitting the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and saying that they are no longer political issues before the country.

In 1871 he is saying that if the Democratic party get power in the country they then ought to rescind the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. He is now in favor of disfranchising the colored man and denying him citizenship. But in 1872 he says that he will take all this back if the great Democratic party in convention adopt the "new departure." [illegible] the Fourteenth amendment [illegible]. Then he says that he will indorse the Fourteenth amendment if [illegible] convention indorse it. He is [illegible] in 1872, what is Democracy? [illegible]

FAYETTE DEMOCRACY.

[illegible] tion in Lexington, in August, 1870, for City Judge, Dr. Price voted [illegible]. Col. John Mason Brown called my attention to the fact while in Lexington [illegible] the office of the clerk of Fayette county and examined [illegible] there found that Dr. Price so voted. [This] will not be denied by my competitor. You appoint them delegates, admit them into your conventions, treat them with every mark of respect in the convention at Lexington [illegible] the important office of City Judge. One of your candidates voted for him, and yet you will not [illegible]. I am glad to see that some independent judges in the State have [illegible] to testify in the courts. I see that Judge Cofer and Judge Wickliffe have permitted them to testify in their courts in all cases. But Judge Cofer and Judge Wickliffe were brave Confederate officers, and can be liberal without being suspected.

THE LAST KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

I have stated heretofore that the last Kentucky Legislature failed to do anything to protect its citizens. When it was notorious that lawlessness prevailed in many sections of the State, that body failed to pass any law to give protection to the people. I stated that it had squandered the money of the people, and I repeat it here to-day. But I will convict that Legislature with Democratic testimony. I will read an article from the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, the organ of the party in the West:

"The Kentucky Legislature has adjourned at last. It eked out its existence as long as it was able, and died reluctantly. No one [illegible] weakest Assembly that was ever elected in the State. Its conduct throughout was whimsical and inconsistent [illegible] and cigars. Alternately [illegible] and spleen, and [illegible] it grew irritable and fat. It affected [illegible] and good manners. It had amazing talent for idleness, frivolity and [illegible] money of the state, sacrificing the interest of its constituents, pampering its appetites and [illegible] Kentucky is well rid of it. [illegible] again.

"It came to Louisville to be wined and dined, and there was an orgie at the Galt House. It went to Cincinnati to be stuffed and swilled, and there was an orgie there. Then it went to Frankfort, where [illegible] Hotel [illegible]. Everybody in Frankfort can bear witness to the [illegible] ville and Cincinnati furnished plenty of food and drink, and kept the [illegible] secret service [illegible] this, but it was no laughing matter. It was merely corruption considerably drunk and hilarious, that is all."

THE STATE DEBT.

I charge that the Democratic party has squandered the money of the people; they are now collecting one million of dollars annually off the people; what do they do with all that vast sum? They spend that each year and a great deal more. In September, 1867, the Democratic party obtained full control of the State. The official record shows the condition of the Treasury then, and every year since, to be as follows:

October 10th, 1867, surplus	$	25,851 91
" 1868, deficit		546,537 25
" 1869, "		777,851 18
" 1870, "		932,839 53

The Auditor estimates the deficit on the 10th of October, 1871, to be $1,187,134 02, and says in his report of last year:

"So that, in my judgment, the only safe and feasible way of relieving the treasury of its present temporary embarrassment is to impose an income tax on the property of the State for a period of five years."

Yes, increased taxation. Are you in favor of that?

Tell these people whether you are in favor of it or not. How will you raise the deficiency of $902,800 28 without increased taxation? The people want to know.

THE SINKING FUND.

Since the Democratic party came to power the following sums have been authorized to be taken from the sinking fund by acts of the Legislature:

Act of March 6, 1867	$ 350,000
Act of February 26, 1868	300,000
Act of March 16, 1869	350,000
Act of February —, 1871	500,000
Total	$1,500,000

The Governor says he has not borrowed the $500,000 authorized by the act of this year. So you see that one million of dollars has been taken out of the sinking fund. What have you done with it? How have you spent it? Give us an account. But you say that I must specify and show where the money has been spent. I say your party has taken the money, and I demand that you account for it. You have all the papers and vouchers, and can show each item of expenditure. Why do you not do it?

Now I charge that the million of dollars taken out of the sinking found will have to be returned, and if you do not return it you will violate the 34th and 35th sections of the Constitution. Are you in favor of returning the money to the sinking fund? If so, how can you return it without increased taxation? Yet he says we are paying off the debt of the State. That may be so; but we are increasing the debt in another way. There is not a dollar in the treasury. I will read a letter from the Auditor on that point:

OFFICE AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th instant, inclosing claims to be audited, has been received. I regret to be compelled to inform you in reply that the condition of the treasury is such as to force me to cease auditing claims until it is replenished by collection of the revenue.

As soon as possible can be done your claims will be audited, and the treasurer's check sent you for the amount due you.

D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

I will read to you an article from the Frankfort Commonwealth which I presume is correct in its statements as to the condition of the Treasury of the State:

"The Democracy having found all the plausible statements of its press and public speakers un[illegible] finances of Kentucky, has finally called to its aid the pen powers of the Auditor. He publishes an article in the Yeoman of Tuesday last, which states the facts of things, and which, when not explained by the facts as they exist, furnish a plausible exhibit calculated to deceive the uninformed.

It will require but little time and space to dissect this exhibit, so artistically constructed. Says the Auditor, when the Democratic party came into power in 1867 the debt of the State was $4,611,199 46. Very well; and the Auditor should have added (which he did not) that to pay this debt there were assets in the sinking fund at that time to the amount of $8,022,344 21, and since that time there has flowed into the sinking fund from its resources the following sums:

During 1868	$ 682,787 17
During 1869	517,104 23
During 1870	474,487 19
During 1871 about	200,000 00
Total	$1,872,379 58

Of the sums, received during 1868-69-70, we have the Auditor's official statements. Of that received during 1871 we make an estimate, as we have no access to the records, based on the lowest amount received previously in any one year, leaving a wide margin, and taking the fiscal year as half gone, when in fact more than eight months are gone. We prefer to be liberal rather than inaccurate.

Then we have had, in the sinking fund, to pay the debts of the State since 1867 this sum:

Resources on hand, 1867	$8,022,344 21
Received since	1,872,379 58
Total	$9,894,723 79

Now the Auditor says the public debt is now $2,843,691 46, but the resources of the Sinking Fund are now only (according to the official statement in the Yeoman) $2,589,345; whereas, in 1867, when the Democratic party came into power, they were over eight millions, and nearly two millions have been added since.

Then the public debt should have been reduced by the reduction in assets. How much is that?

On hand (1867)	$8,022,344 21
Received since	1,872,379 58
Total	$9,894,723 79
On hand (1871)	$2,589,345 00
Reduction in assets	$7,305,378 79

Thus, since 1867, over $7,000,000 have been taken out of the sinking fund. But the Auditor says "the Democracy have only paid off $1,767,508 of the debt." Where is the balance? How much is that balance? Let us see:

Loss in assets	$7,305,378 79
Debt paid	1,767,508 00
Departed	$5,537,870 79

Here is indeed a "new departure" for the Democracy. But the Auditor may say there was money loaned to pay the deficiency in revenue. Admit it; how much does that loan now amount to? By the official report for 1870, the sum stated as due is $815,179 98. Subtract this from the amount "departed" and we have—

Departed	$5,537,870 79
Revenue Loaned	815,179 98
Balance	$4,722,690 81

So that there is still nearly five millions of dollars that is unaccounted for. We have taken the Auditor's own figures. Is this sound management? Is this economy? Does the Democratic party propose to claim the credit for this sort of financiering? Will it say that the balance of the money intrusted to its care was expended in contingencies? Rather a stiff sum to expend in contingencies. The case is just this: The Democratic party says, "I had ten dollars to pay a debt; I paid two dollars of that debt, and I have two dollars left. It is necessary to account for the other six dollars. It went for contingencies."

Once more the Auditor, in his campaign document, says there are now in the sinking fund resources to the amount of $2,587,345 on hand to pay the debt, exclusive of school debt, which amounts to $1,211,394. But about two millions of these resources are in turnpike stock, which is valued in the act of the Legislature authorizing its sale at $200,000. Taking this valuation and adding the other resources as stated, we have $78[illegible],348 with which to pay a debt of $1,211,394, or half a million less than the debt amounts to—to say nothing of the constantly-increasing debt to the revenue department, which the Auditor admits and apologizes for as well as he can.

No, the State of Kentucky is so poor that she cannot pay a little claim of $25. I have said if a man in the mountains should go out and peril his life in capturing a red fox, cut off his head, and go to the Circuit Court Clerk and get a certificate and then get his claim allowed by the Circuit Court and send it to Frankfort, that the Auditor must return it and say that there is no money in the treasury. Has it come to this, that the proud old State of Kentucky cannot pay $2 for killing a red fox? This Democratic Legislature has raised the salary of almost all the officers of the State. They raise the salary of the Governor from $2,500 to $5,000; the salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals from $3,000 to $5,000; the salary of the Circuit Judges from $2,000 to $3,000. They created new offices to be filled by men of their party. My opponent says that he voted for all these bills, but he voted against increasing the pay of jurors to $2 per day. Then he must use economy, and he voted to repeal the fox law, by which he cut off $10,000 or $12,000, which went into the [illegible]. He was for economy when the mountains were to be the losers.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Government under Gen. Grant's administration, since March 4th, 1869, has paid off $206,808,759 of the public debt, which must save us an interest of $12,408,000 in gold the first year. But my opponent says that the Secretary paid $[illegible] in greenbacks to redeem the $206,000,000 of the debt. I say that he is right. Now, I ask my friend this question: If the contract requires the bonds to be paid in gold, principal and interest; are you in favor of paying in gold? He says that the poor soldiers have to take paper and the bondholders get gold. I say according to contract. In less than three years greenbacks will be equal to gold, and then we will hear no more of the bloated bondholders. But I tell my opponent that the bondholders of his party will control the convention of 1872, and that he will have to submit and take a new departure. Congress has reduced the taxation eighty millions of dollars, and will reduce it more. I think the taxation ought to be reduced. This generation ought not to pay off the public debt. In 1900 the taxable property of the country will be double what it is now, and we will have one hundred millions of people in the country.

THE KUKLUX BILL.

My friend says that the Kuklux bill is an infamous measure. I ask him what he is going to do about it? Will you resist the laws or will you submit? As you intend to indorse the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in 1872 you might as well indorse this bill also. I tell my friend that I am in favor of enforcing that law, and I tell him the law will be enforced, and that its enforcement will give protection to all the people [illegible] And yet you say that there was no necessity for the passage of the Kuklux bill. All over the State, wherever I go, I hear of [illegible] murders [illegible] in that community the people are secure and there is no disturbance, and I find further that these lawless men are getting out of the State, for fear that [illegible] Grant is determined to hunt [illegible] State. I say that he will execute the Kuklux bill, [illegible] Grant because he says he will execute the laws [illegible] Grant to be re-elected President, and fear that it [illegible] will be the last election held in the United States for President. The Democrats said in 1864 that if Mr. Lincoln was elected it would be the last Presidential election, and they said the same thing in 1868 when Gen. Grant was elected.

SCHOOL BILL.

My friend claims to be the friend of the poor man. I will show you what kind of a friend he has been. He wanted to strike out fifteen cents and insert five cents in the school bill. He wanted to amend the bill by adding a clause levying a capitation tax of one dollar on each person twenty-one years of age. I ask my friend this question: Did you offer that amendment as a friend of the bill? Did you mean to slaughter or weaken the bill before the people? Did you want the law to pass? Did you vote for the law at the polls? When the people had indorsed the proposition of the fifteen cents tax, my friend voted against the school law carrying out the will of the people. He proposed an amendment to the bill, requiring each citizen over twenty-one years of age to pay a poll-tax of $1, to go in aid of the school fund. He also voted for an amendment providing that no minister of the Gospel should be elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, after the expiration of the term of the present Superintendent, and if the amendment had prevailed Mr. Henderson, his candidate for that office, would have been rendered ineligible. Why exclude a minister of the Gospel? It has been usual for both parties to run ministers for that office. Would you exclude a farmer from holding that office? Would you exclude a lawyer or a doctor? Are you in favor of the school law? I understood you to state yesterday, at Nicholasville, that you were opposed to the law. My competitor voted for an amendment providing to expend the money in the counties where raised, so that the poor counties shall get little benefit. If this amendment had prevailed each county would be compelled to sustain the schools in the county.

The object of the school law is to educate the poor children, and it does not make any difference where the children reside, whether in rich or poor counties. It was the intention to educate the children in Pike as well as in Bourbon. So that the money ought to be distributed among the counties according to the number of children in the counties. I was in favor of the law as it passed, and voted for it at the polls. My competitor has heretofore refused to answer my questions. I hope he will do so to-day. The questions of common schools and education are of great importance to the people of the State. Without education we cannot sustain a republican Government. We must educate the masses so as to qualify them when they come to be voters to vote intelligently.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

There is one other question I wish to discuss and that is the Southern railroad bill. The Republican party have put it in their platform that they are in favor of the Southern railroad. I am in favor of it. I think the last Legislature of Kentucky ought to have passed it; but I think they were mainly opposed to it. The question now is, whether the people of Kentucky will vote to be taxed to build that road. That is constitutional, and that is all right. The city of Cincinnati proposed to build a road, not charging Kentucky a cent, except the right of way, but the Democratic Legislature refused to pass that law. Why? Some said it was unconstitutional. Now, I have my friend here to say that it is not unconstitutional, because he voted for it, and he advocates it. He ought to know, for he is a good lawyer. I will take his judgment on almost everything, and particularly in this case—and he says that the law is constitutional. Yet the Legislature said to the people of Kentucky, "You shall not have that road."

What would be the effect of it to Kentucky? A railroad is built through Kentucky into the South. Cincinnati has been taxed to build a railroad ten millions of dollars, while all along the line of the road the people have not been taxed a single cent. Yet the Democratic party have declared that they could not build the road. My friend says he is in favor of it. But how does Leslie stand? He voted against it. My friend says that I and my friend Brown differ upon some questions, and proposes that when Mr. Brown and myself meet on the fourth of July we discuss our differences. I propose that Governor Leslie and my friend discuss this railroad question; but I am satisfied that my friend would get the benefit of the discussion, because I believe he is the ablest man on the ticket.

Governor Leslie says now that if the people demand the bill he will sign it. Why didn't you say you would sign that bill if it passed the Legislature? Then we could have understood you. I had rather that the Governor had been more specific upon that subject.

The Democrats are running Mr. Rodman for Attorney General of this State. It is a high, responsible position, but Mr. Rodman is opposed to that railroad, and says he took a fee himself against it and tried to defeat it. Now why not pass the law at once, and let the people build this railroad? The Democratic party is responsible for its failure.

IS IN FAVOR OF GRANT'S RE-ELECTION.

My friend asked me the other day if I indorsed Grant, and was in favor of his re-election. I told him then, and I tell you here now, that I am in favor of his nomination and in favor of his election. I told him that, in the meeting held in the county of Lewis, called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention at Frankfort, I wrote and introduced into that convention a resolution indorsing Grant, and stating that I was in favor of his re-election. Now, if my friend can make anything out of that in Kentucky he is welcome to it. I predict, though, that Grant will be the nominee, and will be elected the next President.

My friend says that the Democratic party will nominate a man of ability—will nominate a statesman, and that when they do nominate a man he will elect him. That is his prophecy; and he says further, that if they adopt the New Departure doctrine of Vallandigham, and put a man upon that platform, he will support him, and I suppose endorse his platform too. I say to my friend why not endorse it now? It is the first time in the history of the country that I ever heard of a public man giving a year's notice that he was going to change his politics, serving notice upon me that in 1872 he was going to change upon this subject. Why not accept the situation now? Why agitate and discuss this question through Kentucky? I want to let it pass. I want to look at the future; the past never returns. There are many things in the past that we don't want to look at. Both parties did a great deal of wrong in the late civil war. I want to restore harmony, and get the whole people of the state of Kentucky together, as they were in old times. We can only do this by removing this question from politics, because it is inevitable that the Democratic party will accept the situation, and then the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are no longer political issues. I believe that they are now agitating the question before the people of Kentucky for no other purpose than to retain power.

My competitor says that he conscientiously believes that the amendments were procured by fraud, and yet he tells you in the very next breath that if the Democratic party in 1872 accepts the situation he will do the same. He is convinced that the Democratic party in 1872 will accept the situation; then why agitate this question. Look at Pennsylvania; look at Iowa; they have accepted the situation. I predict that before the expiration of 1871 every Northern State will accept the situation and adopt this new departure of Mr. Vallandigham, the greatest man in that party, in my opinion. I was sorry to hear of his death, for the country needed his courage, intellect and will. I believe him to have been a man of intellect and power, and if he could have lived he would have made his mark. He controlled the party in that Ohio Convention, and he would have controlled the party in 1872, and his doctrines will live to control his party, although he is dead. He was a man of strong convictions, and, I believe, an honest man. He expressed his convictions in strong language, which was sometimes offensive to some.

I said to my distinguished competitor that when he started out in this canvass we must not discuss National issues. I thought we were running for a State office, and that State affairs ought to be discussed. If I am elected Lieutenant Governor, I would have nothing to do with National affairs.

I ask, however, who would have the controlling influence with the powers at Washington? I undertake to say, without disparagement to these distinguished gentlemen, that if elected they cannot do anything for the State of Kentucky, and that the influence of the Republican party would be greatly to the benefit of Kentucky. My time has now expired. My distinguished competitor will have the right to reply to me in a speech of an hour and a quarter in length.

Speech of Hon. John G. Carlisle.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MERCER: I am obliged to my friend for the complimentary language in which he introduced me, but I fear that this introduction is of such a character as will raise expectations upon my part which I will be unable to meet. It affords me a very great pleasure, I assure you, to meet my fellow-citizens of Mercer county for the purpose of discussing, even for a brief period, some of the political issues between the two parties in Kentucky. The time allotted to me necessarily forbids that I should discuss all the questions, or any of them thoroughly, and I shall content myself with a brief allusion to a few of the prominent questions.

It is true, fellow-citizens, that when this contest began between my distinguished opponent and myself, at Falmouth, I was not aware that it was either the policy or the purpose of his party to evade a discussion of the great national questions, which are now convulsing this country from one end to the other, and confine themselves in this canvass to discussion of the little matters concerning the administration of State affairs. Entertaining the opinion, as I did, that they were vastly more important, I determined that, if it was in my power, he should come up to the discussion.

I do not wish to intimate that I was unwilling to meet him in discussion upon any of the questions affecting the economy of the State administration. On the contrary, I announced then, and I announce now, that I am willing at all times and all places to meet him or any of his associates upon his ticket and discuss all questions before the people. [Applause.]

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

He commenced his discussion to-day by an announcement that his party in the State of Kentucky are in favor of universal amnesty. If that is the case I say that I honor them for it; but I say that, if there is any merit in the advocacy of universal amnesty in this Commonwealth, the Democratic party is entitled to the credit of having been its warm and earnest friend from the time the last gun was fired in the late civil war down to this time. I claim that, in view of the past conduct of his party since the close of the war, and which has been omnipotent, we have good reason to question its sincerity in this matter. In April, 1865, the armies of General Lee surrendered, and one by one the several detachments of Confederate forces then in the field laid down their arms and returned to their homes. The great South was impoverished; the resources of the people were exhausted; their trade was gone, and if ever there was a people upon the face of the earth who desired to return to their allegiance to the government, I assert that the Southern people, and that was the time when they should have had universal amnesty. Everywhere, on land and on sea, wherever the flag of the Union floated, it was recognized as a symbol of undisputed power, and I assert from that time to this, with the exception of a few Indians upon the frontier, not an enemy has stood upon the soil of the United States. Their Congress has been open; their tax-gatherers have been infesting the land from the Lakes to the Gulf, wringing from the people their hard earnings to enrich the North; their marshals have been executing their processes; their courts have been inforcing their laws, and the people have been toiling, week by week, and month by month, to pay their taxes to support the Government. In the administration of the Federal Government they have had two-thirds of the House and Senate; they have had the Executive, and I challenge them to show to the people of Kentucky one word which Grant has ever uttered in favor of universal amnesty. You may look to all the messages sent by him to Congress, and you will look in vain for the slightest intimation of a desire on his part that the equal protection of the law should be extended to the gallant white men of the Southern States. On the contrary, I assert that the policy of his party has been, not to restore peace and prosperity to the country, but to promote dissension among the people, arousing all their passions and their prejudices; and I could point you to evidence so conclusive that they could not deny it. [Applause.]

I could show you that Grant himself, immediately after the close of the war, in his report to the Department of War, stated distinctly that such was the disposition of the people of the South. I could show you that General Sherman bore his testimony to the same fact. I could show you that General Halleck, who commanded the Military Division of the South during 1865-'66 added his testimony to the effect that the people of the Southern States were anxious and desirous of returning to their allegiance.

But what has been the action of the Republican Congress and the Republican leaders? How has this disposition upon the part of the Southern people been met? I assert that it has been met by the most unjust and oppressive legislation that ever disgraced the statute books of any nation upon the face of the civilized earth. I could show you a series of reconstruction measures inaugurated by this Republican Congress under which the States south were stricken down and laid prostrate at the foot of military power for four years. I could show you that the States were seized by the military; that the people were bound hand and foot; that elections were had by military order; that votes were counted by military officers, and certificates of election given to whom they may deem proper, and, having placed their own tools in the public offices, they dictated the legislation of these States, [illegible] of stifling the voice of the people, in order that the carpet-bagger and the scalawag might find a foothold, they forced upon the country the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. I am amazed that my friend, standing before an audience of Kentucky citizens, should announce to them in one breath that he is in favor of striking the shackles from the people South, and in the next breath assert that he stands by the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, and wants to see it stand forever as part of the law of the country.

Fellow-citizens, that Fourteenth amendment which has been forced upon the people of Kentucky contains the very provision which imposed political disabilities upon the brave men of the South. Without that Fourteenth amendment there is no provision of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting those men who bore arms in what they thought a just cause from holding office in this country. Yet my friend asserts that he is in favor of universal amnesty and at the same time in favor of a provision which imposes political disabilities upon these men.

It has been two years since an appeal was sent to Congress asking for the removal of the disabilities of certain gentlemen in Kentucky, and the leaders of my friend's party remonstrated and protested in the strongest terms they could employ against the passage of that bill. Among the many attached to that remonstrance are the names of two, at least, of the present Republican associates in Kentucky. In view of these facts, I say that the Republican party in Kentucky is not sincere in its advocacy of general amnesty. It is a very late conversion, to say the least of it.

USURPATION OF CONGRESS.

Not only has the Republican Congress in pursuance of its policy towards the South—a harsh, unreasonable and unpatriotic policy in my judgment—forced upon the country these reconstruction measures, but it has enacted other laws tending directly to the destruction of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. I have upon one or two occasions called the attention of the people to some of these bills, and with your permission, if my time will permit, I will briefly allude to some of them here to-day.

In the first place, in the exercise of their claim under this Fourteenth amendment, Congress has enacted what is known as the Civil Rights bill. Under the provisions of that bill, if your Circuit Judge, sitting upon this bench, shall, honestly and conscientiously, decide, under his oath to support the constitution and laws of Kentucky, that he cannot admit the testimony of black men in a case between two white parties, he is liable to be dragged down to the city of Louisville by the Federal Marshal, tried, and, if convicted, be fined the sum of one thousand dollars, and imprisoned one year. I assert that a more deadly blow at the efficiency of the judicial system of any country never was struck. I assert that there can be no instance shown in the history of any civilized country where a judicial officer has been subjected to fine and imprisonment for the honest and conscientious discharge of his official duty, unless it could be shown that he was actuated by corrupt and improper motives.

Fellow-citizens, if you intend to preserve your liberties, you must preserve intact all the rights of each department in the State government. I have no prejudice or animosity against the Federal Judiciary. On the contrary, I recognize that department of the Government as essential to the preservation of the liberties of the people; but I hold that the State judiciary should be as independent of the Federal judiciary as the Federal judiciary is of the State judiciary. I hold that the Kentucky Legislature has to-day just as much right to enact a law subjecting Judge Ballard, of the Federal Court, to trial and punishment on account of his judicial decisions, as the Congress of the United States has to submit your judge to trial and punishment on account of his judicial decisions.

I hold that the passage of this act was in exercise of no power which the Congress of the United States possessed under the Constitution, and, if I had time, I am vain enough to believe that I could demonstrate it to the satisfaction of every sensible man within the sound of my voice.

Not only this, but under the authority claimed under this amendment, Congress has passed a law, under which any white man in the county of Mercer, who may discharge a negro man from his employment, or eject him from his premises, is liable, if that negro man is corrupt and malignant enough to make the necessary affidavit before the United States Commissioner, to be seized and conveyed away from his home, tried and convicted in the Federal Court, and fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned one year. I assert if any negro man is corrupt and malignant enough to go to the United States Commissioner and make an affidavit that any citizen in Mercer county has dismissed him from his employment, or ejected him from his house or premises because he had voted the Republican ticket, or because he differed from that citizen in politics, that under the provisions of that bill that citizen is liable to be seized, tried, and punished as I have stated.

But Congress has gone even further than that. It has passed an act making it the duty of the United States District Judge at every election for members of Congress or elections for President or Vice President, held in a city having a population exceeding twenty thousand souls, to appoint two citizens, whose duty it is to attend that election, superintend the casting of the votes, attend to the opening of the ballot-box or poll-book, as the case may be, and to see to the counting of the votes, attaching their signature thereto, and also that the United States Marshal is authorized to appoint as many deputies as he may see proper to stand around the polls, and superintend the casting of the votes of the freemen of Kentucky.

More than that. That the President of the United States is authorized to send the whole army of the United States, if he may deem it proper, to attend this election, and with their bayonets in their hands overawe the people of the State. And then, after all this is done, if the gentleman who is defeated by the vote of the people sees proper to make out his complaint, that votes of a certain class were excluded from the right of suffrage, all he has to do is to make an application to the District or Circuit Court of the United States, and take this chosen officer of the people before that tribunal for the purpose of ousting him from the office. I allude to this because I say it shows a purpose on the part of the Republican party in Congress to break down all State authority and centralize all power in a great federal head at Washington.

I arose on last Sunday morning, for the first time in my life, at the site of the old fort at Boonsboro, the very birth-place of Kentucky's civilization. But a few generations have passed since it was surrounded by vast forests, by the untutored savage and by wild beasts, but this morning as I looked over the broad expanse my eyes fell upon the elegant farm-houses, and the numerous cattle and surroundings of a large and prosperous community. There were the quiet homes of the brave men who, in the counsels of the nation and on the battle-fields of the country, had made the name of Kentucky famous throughout history. [Applause.] And of the fair women whose conquests have extended to the ends of the earth. I say that when I saw these evidences of prosperity, I felt that we ought to unite upon all to preserve our rights under the Constitution and uphold the liberties of the people to the remotest period of time. [Applause.]

My friend tells you that inasmuch as we are candidates for State offices, and not candidates for Federal offices, a discussion of the Federal expenses is out of place. I hold, fellow-citizens, that it is the duty of the people of Kentucky to cast their votes for men who, when elected, will, to the very best of their ability, protect and defend the rights of Kentucky and our people, rather than to cast them for men, who, when elected, will encourage and applaud the usurpations of the Federal Congress. Hence, I hold that it is a matter of consequence to the people of Kentucky to investigate the conduct of Federal affairs, and form and express a judgment upon them.

Fellow-citizens, not only has Congress enacted the laws to which I have called your attention, but it has enacted that very statute which consists within its body provisions which amount to despotism itself—the Kuklux law to which my friend has alluded.

THE KUKLUX BILL.

I will not occupy your time by stating in full all the provisions of this bill, or by making an argument, showing how it has violated the Constitution. My competitor states that the act is unconstitutional in some of its features, but his associate, Mr. Brown, asserts that he has read that bill from beginning to end, and that he sees nothing unconstitutional in it. I did say the other day, in view of this declaration made by my friend, that when we meet, as we will, on the 4th of July, with Mr. Brown and his competitor, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Rodman and myself should stand aside, and allow him to discuss with Mr. Brown this question, and one other, to which I will presently call your attention.

I say that this Kuklux bill is unconstitutional in almost every provision. I say that it imposes a cruel and unusual punishment upon the people of the State in violation of the express provision of the Constitution. I say it authorizes the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment it may be necessary, to send the army and the navy into any State for the purpose of suppressing an insurrection against the State law. I could demonstrate it to the satisfaction of any man if time would permit.

By the provisions of that bill, General Grant, who has avowed himself a candidate for re-election, and who is supported by my distinguished competitor, may send his troops into the State of Kentucky, remove your Governor and judges, close your court-houses, organize military commissions and drum-head courts-martial, try your citizens, and hang or shoot men just as he may see proper, and there is no appeal to any tribunal beneath the sun. He is made by the provisions of that bill an absolute dictator in this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf.

I say that the Congress of the United States passed that law without any other excuse whatever than a desire on the part of the Republican party to place in the hands of Grant the power which would enable him to secure his election as President of the United States in 1872. I could show you, by reading from reports made to the Government of the United States by its own military officers scattered throughout the South, that peace and order prevailed in that section, as much as could be expected under the circumstances. I could read to you extracts from messages of nine Governors in Southern States, and among them the Governors of Louisiana, Arkansas and North Carolina, all declaring that there was ample protection afforded to the lives and the property of their people, and all congratulating their people upon the fact that under the Federal and State governments they were secure in their business and property and were in a prosperous condition; but I have not time to read these extracts.

We assert, then, that there was no necessity whatever for the passage of this bill conferring these extraordinary powers upon Grant, but that it was done with a view to oppress the people of the South, and, if necessary, to seize those States in the year 1872, and either secure their electoral vote for Grant, or exclude them altogether from the Electoral College. In view of all these facts, and of this well-known purpose upon the part of the Republican party, I say that if Grant be elected by such means in 1872, in my humble judgment, we would never have another Presidential election in this country. I believe that, if he should succeed in the use of this power vested in his hands by Congress in securing his own election, the people of this country had as well bid farewell to liberty.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

My friend alludes to the question of Federal finances, and he states that the administration of President Grant has diminished the public debt $206,000,000 since March 1st, 1869. I am glad, fellow-citizens, that he has introduced this subject for discussion to-day, because, in a speech made by me at Covington, the other night, I alluded to the manner in which the public debt was being paid, and denounced the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as a violation of his official oath. The Louisville Commercial quoted from that statement [illegible] my speech, and charged me with being a demagogue, because, as it said, I was wilfully misrepresenting the facts for the purpose of deceiving the people. I am informed that there is a reporter for the Commercial present to-day, and I embrace this opportunity of stating the facts, exactly as they were made by me at Covington, and I call upon the editor of that paper, and the whole world, to deny one single fact I state.

I say that the Secretary of the Treasury in redeeming the five-twenty bonds in gold, or paying the equivalent of gold upon them in Treasury funds, was guilty of a robbery upon the people to the extent of twenty-five millions. It is asserted in response to my position that he has been purchasing bonds that were not yet matured, and, therefore, was compelled to pay a premium in order to get them. Now, fellow-citizens, I assert without fear of successful contradiction from any quarter, that, at the very time the Secretary of the Treasury was paying this large premium upon bonds, there was outstanding, and redeemable according to law, nearly twelve hundred millions of dollars, represented by five-twenty bonds payable, under the statute which authorized their issue, in the common currency of this country. Put that down.

The people of the United States owe to-day more than two thousand millions of dollars. So far as it is represented by bonds, it consists of what is known as 10-40 and 5-20 bonds, issued under the various acts of Congress from March, 1862, to June, 1868. The 10-40 bonds, by the terms of the law under which they were issued, are payable, principal and interest, in gold, but the 5-20 bonds by the terms of the statute under which they were issued, and by the statements upon their faces, are payable in the currency of the country. They bear interest, some at the rate of five per cent., but the greater part at the rate of six per cent., payable in the common currency of the country, the same kind of currency that the farmer is paid for his produce, or the soldier for his service.

Now, on the first day of this month, when the Secretary made his report, there were 5-20 bonds outstanding and redeemable in currency as follows: $514,771,600, issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and redeemable May 1, 1867; $3,882,500, issued under act of March 3, 1864, and redeemable November 1, 1869; $125,561,300, issued under the act of June 30, 1864, and redeemable November 1, 1869; $203,327,250, issued under the act of March 3, 1865, and redeemable November 1, 1870; and $332,998,950, issued under the act of March 3, 1865, and redeemable July 1, 1870; making in the aggregate $1,182,541,600. Besides these, there are $422,141,700 not yet redeemable, making in all $1,604,683,300, which constitute the great bulk of the public debt of the country.

Now I assert that if it be true as asserted in this newspaper that the Secretary of the Treasury redeemed any bonds that had not matured, and paying a premium for them, he was violating the law and his oath of office, because here are the bonds issued by the Government and which the Secretary of the Treasury had a right to redeem by paying their face in currency; and it follows that in undertaking to defend his party from the charge made by me my competitor prefers a far more serious charge against them himself.

It is true, fellow-citizens, that the Secretary of the Treasury has purchased several millions of bonds for the purpose of placing them in the sinking fund. They were purchased with the surplus revenue which the Republican party has wrung from the labor of the country, and placed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the sinking fund for the purpose of being retained as the needs of the country may demand. That purchase has nothing to do with the statement made by me. These bonds were not purchased for any purpose.

I have asked my friend whether he indorses this system of paying the public debt, and he says that he does. He announces to the people of Kentucky, whose debt for slaves enlisted has been repudiated by this Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, that he is in favor of paying the holder of public bonds a premium equal to the premium upon gold, while he is in favor of sustaining the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, which forever repudiates the debt due to the people of Kentucky.

THE DEBT DUE KENTUCKY.

In 1864, the Federal Congress, in spite of the earnest and solemn protest of my friend and his party in Kentucky, enacted a law authorizing the enlistment of slaves in the army, and provided that the sum of ten millions of dollars should then be set apart to pay to each loyal owner of a slave so enlisting the sum of three hundred dollars. Under that very act the Secretary of War appointed a commission, which came to Frankfort and sat at the capital of your State, for the purpose of getting proof and ascertaining the entire amount of these claims. The labors of that commission were suspended and kept suspended by Congress, until they secured the adoption of this Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, which, as should be stated, expressly repudiates this entire debt, but, in order that there may be no mistake, I will read it. It is the fourth section:

"Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

What is that but repudiation, open and undisguised? The people of Kentucky had invested their money in slave property to the extent of perhaps one hundred and fifty millions. The people of the North had seen proper to invest their money in manufacturing establishments, merchandise, and Government securities. That species of property held by the citizens of Kentucky was recognized by the constitution and laws of Kentucky when Congress passed the act to which I have alluded to pay the people of K[entucky], and yet in the face of the solemn acts of Congress—in the face of the fact that the Union men of Kentucky had been induced to acquiesce in the policy of arming the slaves because they believed that they would be paid for it—the Republican party in the United States—the policy of which party the gentleman indorses, and that party which was paying the bondholder who had made his fortune furnishing India-rubber blankets to the army, a large premium upon his investment—that party, I say, at the same time repudiated the honest and just debt due the people of the State.

The only answer my friend can make is that he is in favor of paying the public debt "according to contract." Why! what is the contract? I assert that the contract is contained in the statutes under which the debt was created, saying that its principal should be payable in currency instead of gold. As to the 10 40 bonds, I say that, according to the terms of the act, it is payable in gold, principal and interest. I will go further and say that, although there was an actual discount upon the sale of the bonds, of nearly nine hundred millions of dollars, as shown by the official figures, yet inasmuch as these bonds have passed into the hands of third parties, and are no longer held by the contractors and swindlers who first got them, I am in favor of preserving the honor of the Government. I am equally free to say that if these bonds were in the hands of the original holders who procured them from the Government at this enormous discount, I would be in favor of repudiating them in part, simply paying them what they paid the Government and the interest to date.

I hope my friend is satisfied as to what I would do about the bonds. I want him to state to this audience whether or not, in his judgment, five-twenty bonds are payable in gold, and then we may have another issue to discuss.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

In regard to the policy of the Republican party at Washington to adopt a policy which discriminates against the interests of the South and West, and in favor of the East, I see that I cannot discuss it as I would like, for I see that my time is rapidly passing. I want to call your attention, however, to one or two features.

This is a stock-growing and meat-curing country, and salt is one of the prime necessities of life. It is an article which is free in almost every country beneath the sun, but here in this country you are compelled, by reason of this unjust tariff, to pay almost double for every bushel of salt you buy.

There is coal—another necessary of life, admitted free in almost every country except this. In France, where the very highest duty is levied outside of the United States, the tax is 42 cents per bushel, but here the people of Kentucky are required to pay $1 25 in gold upon it, more than they would if this duty was not levied.

The Government does not realize from this. It is paid direct to the coal men of Pennsylvania. So it is upon your iron, steel, clothing, and almost everything you eat, drink and wear. In Great Britain a tariff revenue of nearly one hundred and ten million dollars is assessed upon ten articles alone. There are very few articles taxed subject to duty besides those ten. Nearly the whole revenue of that country is derived from a tariff upon those ten articles. The rate of tax is less than eight per cent. on the average; but here in this country, where we pretend to be free and equal, a tax is levied upon more than five thousand articles, averaging more than forty per cent. in gold—a system under which the people of the United States pay annually more than five millions of dollars on everything they eat, drink and wear in excess of what would be reasonable. And so far from doing this to support the Government in the payment of its honest demands, not exceeding $185,000,000 finds its way into the United States Treasury.

KENTUCKY FINANCES.

Yet my friend talks about taxes and finance in the State of Kentucky. He asserts that we have collected a million of dollars annually, and calls upon me to tell what has been done with it. I say to my friend, in all sincerity, that, if I believed that he was ignorant of the facts, I would take great pleasure in enlightening him; but there has not been one dollar expended without an appropriation according to the statute. Those statutes have been published and they are open to him and the world. I have told him that we expended $155,000 in the construction of a fire-proof office at Frankfort; $75,000 for the erection of a reform school for juvenile offenders. We have appropriated $75,000 to remove the obstruction in the Big Sandy, and various other matters of importance, and I am sorry that we did not also appropriate a sum to remove obstructions from Salt river, in order that my friend might have a pleasant trip next August. [Laughter and applause.]

I have pointed out to my friend these few appropriations, and I challenged him to put his finger upon anything to which he objected. He failed to point out a single one which, in his judgment, was improper except $5,000 for a little bridge down in Barren county.

In his discussions sometimes, although he has not to-day, he has something to say about the expenditure in refitting and refurnishing the Governor's mansion, and alludes to one article particularly—an euchre-stand, purchased at a cost of $25. But he does not allude to the expenditure at Washington City for the support of Gen. Grant and his family, together with their brothers and cousins. I show him that, in one year, they have expended $157,600, $55,000 of which was for refitting and refurnishing the White House.

Yesterday I happened to take up the documents showing the expenses allowed out of the Contingent Fund for expenses of the last Congress, and I saw among them one item for fifty-eight dozen stay-laces, $24 60. I allude to it because it is just about the amount of the Governor's euchre-stand. Now I am not very well initiated into the mysteries of the toilet, but according to my understanding it is an article of lady's wear. I was not aware that there were any female members of Congress, although there are some negroes there, but I say to my friend that I have no doubt that these women bear the same relation to the men he sometimes says he bears to the Methodist church—they are sisters-in-law. I think they are literally weak sisters. They are the wives of Congressmen ad interim. [Laughter and applause.]

But seriously, fellow-citizens, a few words about the State debt. In 1867, when the Democratic administration obtained power, for the first time, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, after the war, the actual debt of Kentucky was about $2,900,000, excluding the school bonds. In a period of three and a half years, the Democratic party, by its administration of the State finances, has reduced the debt to the sum of $1,201,000—making an actual reduction during that period of more than 59 per cent. upon your public debt, and I could show you, by the official figures, that we have now on hand assets sufficient to extinguish the entire balance. We have a surplus of nearly one million on hand, without touching a dollar of the money due from the Federal Government on account of the war claims. I challenge my friend to show throughout the entire South a result like this following the administration of the Republican party. I could take the condition of the States South and make an exhibit which would startle this people. I could take the States in the North governed by the Republican party ever since its organization and show you that their debts are from four to ten times as much as the debt of the State of Kentucky.

My friend complains that I take up the financial condition of Texas and North Carolina and compare them with the condition of Kentucky. If he is indisposed to look South, I point him to the State of Nebraska, and show him there, within a few days in that Republican State, a Republican House of Representatives has impeached a Republican Governor before a Republican Senate, he having been tried and convicted of taking $17,000 of the common school fund, of receiving bribes, and various other malfeasances in office. [Laughter.]

The State of Massachusetts, with a population less than the State of Kentucky, has a debt of more than eight millions. I might point to Ohio, Illinois, and to almost every State in the Union subject to the control of the Republican party.

But my friend says that there is no money in the Treasury. I undertake to say that there has never been a time since the organization of the Government but what at some time there was no money in the Revenue Department proper. The sheriffs have not yet collected the taxes for 1871, but, as soon as the people can pay the Federal taxes and have enough money left to pay the State taxes, every man who has perilled his life in killing red foxes will be paid. [Laughter and applause.]

But, gentlemen, a little more than five years ago my friend's party at one single blow destroyed taxable property of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to the amount of $130,000,000—the slave property of Kentucky. That property has been destroyed and we no longer realize any revenue from it. At our present rate of taxation it would yield a revenue of more than $400,000. In addition to that the State of Kentucky expended nearly three millions of dollars in arming, equipping and supplying transportation for the Federal Government during the war. Congress passed an act in 1862 providing for the payment of all such expenses upon the part of the States, and under that act I assert that every State in the North has to-day been paid in full; but there is still due to the State of Kentucky $1,200,000 on that account with interest. This Congress of the United States, which desires to pay every debt according to contract, has passed an act repealing the law under which she is to receive her money, and that repeal takes effect on the 30th day of the present month. Massachusetts has been paid, not only on account of expenses incurred on account of the late war, but paid three times for services that she never rendered in the war of 1812. Every State in the North has been paid, but the debt of Kentucky is repudiated.

A large amount of the expenses incurred by the State of Kentucky since 1867 were payments made by the Legislature on account of these very expenses incurred in arming and equipping the soldiers of the United States, which I beg of you to remember is not included in the estimate made a while ago of the amount of the public debt paid.

THE NEGRO DELEGATES.

My friend, while he is talking about the negro becomes very facetious over the fact that two or three negro men went to the Democratic convention, and he says no doubt they nominated me for Lieutenant Governor. I have met him, I believe, seven times, and he invariably alluded to that fact, and read the newspapers to show that these men were treated with every mark of respect by the Democrats at Frankfort. The fact is just this, gentlemen, the Democrats in Fayette county never held any county meeting for the purpose of sending delegates to Frankfort. Instead, they designated a number of gentlemen by name, and invited all the Democrats to go down, and it happened that there were two or three negroes who were so utterly disgusted with my friend's party that they concluded to go down, too, and see if something could not be done. [Laughter and applause.]

About a hundred citizens went down to Frankfort, and they selected 20 gentlemen to go on the floor and cast the vote of the county, and there was no negro among them. That is the whole of it. Now he wants to know of me if I expect these men to vote for me. I tell him I don't know whether they will or not, but if they do I shall take it as evidence of the fact that there are at least three negroes in Kentucky capable of exercising the right of suffrage. [Laughter.]

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

My competitor congratulates me upon the fact that I have, as he says, become an advocate of the admission of negro testimony. I desire to say upon that subject, that while I have as strong a prejudice as any man could have, I think that it is our duty at least to try the experiment. Some of our Circuit Court Judges have already admitted it, and, in my opinion, it is essential to the due administration of law that it should be uniform throughout the country. We have been told that if we conferred upon the negro the right to testify the Federal Court would cease to drag our citizens away from their homes, and down to the city of Louisville. I feel that it is due to the white men of Kentucky that we should make one effort to protect them, and I think we should confer upon the black man the right to go into court and testify, leaving to the jury to say whether he is to be believed or not. It is not a party question.

THE C. S. R. R.

My competitor tells you that his party inserted a resolution in their platform in favor of the Cincinnati Southern railroad. It is not true. It is true, however, that at that convention an effort was made to incorporate in the platform of the party a declaration in favor of the road, and the leaders rejected it. The question was run off on a side track by Mr. Brown. The Committee on Resolutions reported the resolution, and it was passed in favor of the construction of this road. I am at a loss to know what advantage my friend hopes to obtain over me by the presentation of the question. It is well known by every man in Kentucky that I was the warm friend of that measure at both sessions of the Legislature, and that I voted for it, and, to the extent of my ability, defended it on the floor of the Senate. I say that if I was again a member of the Kentucky Legislature, I should conceive it my duty to do the very same thing again; but it is not a party question, and ought not to be a party question.

I assert that the Republican party in Kentucky, by attempting to present it as an issue before the people, has injured rather than benefited the enterprise; they have roused a prejudice against it, not only on account of the fact that its friends appear in the politics of the day, for the purpose of securing to themselves this material advantage, but because they have placed their proposition in the form of a threat to the people of Kentucky. The meaning of the resolution is, that unless the Kentucky Legislature carry out the demands of the Republican party and pass this bill they will appeal to the Congress of the United States to assess the property of the people and construct this road, subjecting the people at the same time to the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts for suits that may grow out of this transaction.

I say further that if his party was a friend of this road last winter we see no evidence. The city of Louisville was opposed to its passage, and it is well known to my friend that a delegation of business men from that city would have exerted more than twice the influence than from any other section of the State. His candidate for Governor is a resident of Louisville, and he has a large number of friends in Louisville, but I assert that no one made his appearance at Frankfort for the purpose of strengthening the hands of persons friendly to the bill. We never knew the Republican party was its friend until the commencement of this canvass. It is true Gov. Leslie voted against the bill, and it is true also that Governor Leslie has explained his reasons in a speech made by him at Vanceburg. We know him to be an honest and conscientious man, and believe that, when he states he will, he will comply with the will of the people of Kentucky, as expressed by their Legislature—he [means] what he says. I think, for he is abundantly able to speak for himself. If any friend of this measure doubts the position of Gov. Leslie upon this subject let him get and read that speech. I would rather trust Gov. Leslie upon this subject than a party which comes before the people of Kentucky with promises in one hand, and with threats of Congressional interference in the other. [Applause.]

CONCLUSION.

I am informed by my friend that my time is about out. There was one question which I had considerable anxiety to discuss before you to-day, but I have permitted myself to be led off into a discussion of questions which perhaps were not of such importance as others before you. My friend will reply in a speech of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Thomas' Reply.

The first position taken by my distinguished competitor was that I was inconsistent in supporting the Fourteenth amendment, at the same time declaring that I was in favor of universal amnesty. According to the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment Congress had the power to remove the disabilities of all men who were disqualified in all the land. Now, when I say I am in favor of universal amnesty I am sustained by the amendment itself, which declares that Congress shall have that power. Now, under the Fourteenth amendment I am in favor of Congress exerting that power. If this power had not been delegated to Congress their disabilities could not have been removed at all. They were disqualified by reason of the adoption of that amendment. Therefore, I am not inconsistent, but I am consistent. But he says I am inconsistent in this, that I indorse the Fourteenth amendment, which they say repudiates the slave debt due the State of Kentucky. He says I am inconsistent in that. What is the position of my friend upon that subject? He says I am inconsistent in 1871, and yet he proposes to be inconsistent in 1872, upon the same subject. What is the difference? Can you answer me?

I come before you frankly, and say to you that I indorse the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments—that I am in favor of all—that I am in favor of amnesty—and yet he says I am inconsistent. I tell you, I indorse the reconstruction acts of Congress—that I indorse the civil rights bill, and Kuklux bill. I tell you all that frankly. I know when I tell you I am injuring myself, but, as an honest man, I tell you what I am in favor of.

I have not come here for the purpose of raising the prejudice or passions of the people at all. I believe if you could divest yourselves of all prejudice upon that subject, that you would come to the conclusion that the only way for Kentucky to do is to submit, because she cannot do anything by resistance, to the Federal Government. You cannot make anything by resistance to the laws of Congress. What can you do; can you repeal the laws? You cannot do it, and you cannot resist those laws at the point of the bayonet. Nobody proposes to do it.

I said that our Democratic friends in Ohio advocated one idea, and our friends in Kentucky another, and propose to tell a little story to illustrate, which I don't want the reporter to take down.

* * * * * * * *

That is exactly what I say to my Democratic friends. I would let either the Kentucky sign or the Ohio sign stand, but I would take down one. My opinion is that you will have to take down the Kentucky sign, and come in under the Vallandigham sign.

I am sorry that my friend took up the whole of his time without answering a good many questions that you heard me put to him upon some important subjects.

He comes upon the railroad. I told you in my speech that he was right upon the railroad, and I told you he was right upon negro testimony, and now he will come up right upon the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in 1872.

I am glad to see my friend come out boldly and say that he is in favor of negro testimony. Now, why is he in favor of it? Because it is right, and as a good lawyer, as he is, he wants to see it adopted. I must admit that my friend was several days before he came up to the question. I have preached a good many good sermons to him, and they have had a powerful effect upon him, and, perhaps, before the election comes off, I would not be surprised if he declined.

I am certain then that I would be elected, because I would have no opponent. I am a little doubtful now. [Applause.] But I am determined to do the best I can. I thank you very kindly for your attention.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 22.

The local money market is unchanged. The banks all favor their customers with what money they want, if unexceptionable security is given. The rates for regular commercial bills are 9 per cent., but other grades run as high as 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—New York exchange is without any great degree of animation. The banks sell to each other at 1-20 per cent. premium, but buy at the counter at par, and sell at 1-10 per cent. premium. ½ per cent. premium is charged for remittances upon collections.

GOLD—The specie trade is very small, and there is so little fluctuation in price that there is no disposition to speculate in it. It opened at 112⅜ and closed.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	112⅜
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are weaker, and no transactions of moment to report in this market.

	Buying. Selling.
Coupons, '81	116⅞@117⅜
" '62	111⅞@112⅜
" '64	111⅞@112⅜
" '65	111⅞@112⅜
" new '65	113⅝@114⅛
" '67	113⅝@114⅛
" '68	114 @115
10-40s	109⅝@110⅛
Currency 6s	114 @115

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Ad.	De.
Coupons, '81	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	..	..
" '62	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝	⅛	..
" '64	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	..	⅛
" '65	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..	⅛
" '65 (new)	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..	⅛
" '67	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..	⅛
Coupons '68	114⅞	115	115	..	..
10-40 coupons	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅛	..
Cy 6s	115⅛	115	115	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Buyers and sellers are both holding up just now, and, in consequence, local stocks and bonds are a little more quiet. Holders are not anxious to sell before July dividends are collected, and some investors think it best to wait until that time to buy, so as not to pay in advance for so large an amount of interest. Prices are very stiff, and good bonds go off readily.

The Street Gamblers in Wall Street.

The dispatches in this morning's paper gave a vivid account of the results which might have been expected from the stock gambling which is in constant operation in Wall street. The break was perhaps anticipated in consequence of the rapid advance in Rock Island and Lake Shore stocks on Monday, when the price had advanced to 125¾. The Herald of the 20th gives a view of the operations, and a comparison which is, no doubt, correct. It says:

The stock market was strong and rather more active, in sympathy with an advance and heavy dealings in Rock Island and Lake Shore, which were taken in hand afresh by their clique, with a view to exercising the [illegible] which the Stock Exchange is settling. The cliques had the market to themselves—in fact, of the orders executed during the day not one in ten came from outside the cliques. Rock Island was advanced to 124⅞ in the Long-room by dint of hard labor. Afterward advantage was taken of the usual thin market on the sidewalk late in the evening to put the price to 125⅞, which was done by the purchase of a few hundred shares. The desperation of the cliques will doubtless lead to some wild manœuvres to get rid of their stock, but the public are doing nothing, and, knowing the situation, will not be likely to do anything to help them out of their difficulties. The cliques buy stocks to sell, not to keep. They have been loading up all winter and spring in expectation of finding a ready market at high prices in summer. But the public have learned to speculate—or, at least, they know enough not to buy when the cliques wish to sell. Should the public turn the tables on the cliques it will not be the first time that professionals have been losers at their own game. The other day, at Jerome Park, all the favorites were beaten and the professional bettors were heavy losers. During the Saratoga races of 1865 the fact went on record that the amateur sportsmen, the "greenhorns," were heavy winners, while the regular professional betters were enormous losers. During this famous race week an ex-member of Congress was reported to have lost over $80,000. There are doubtless some stocks on the list which are not dear, but certainly there are none that are cheap. The investor who is seeking a bargain will have to look elsewhere than in the active list of stocks, propped up as they now are by the cliques. In the miscellaneous shares Western Union Telegraph advanced to 60⅞. The coal stocks were heavy, weak and lower.

Provisions in Cincinnati.

The provision market was further depressed by a decline of 6s on prime mess pork in Liverpool, and the continued large receipts of summer hogs at the Western packing points. Prices rule lower for all articles, with only a moderate consumptive demand. Mess pork would not sell at over $14 50, although it is not offered under $15. A sale was made of 1,000 bbls, buyer first half of September, at $15 25. Bacon is lower, with sales of shoulders at 6⅞c, clear rib sides at 8⅝c, and clear sides at 8¾c, all packed. Sugar-cured hams are in good demand, and well sustained at 14@15½c, canvased and packed. Bulk meats are neglected, and prices are little better than nominal at 5¾c for shoulders, 7c for rib, 7¼c for clear rib and 7⅜c for clear sides, all loose. Lard declined to 9⅞c for city kettle-rendered, and 9⅜c for country do, with sales of about 400 tierces at these prices.—[Commercial, 22d.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

The sales to-day embraced 2,300 bales at still higher prices, the closing rates showing an improvement of ¼c in good ordinary and the lower grades, ⅛c in low middling and ⅛@1c in middling—the scarcity of which was such as to make it, to some extent, nominal.

The sales included strict ordinary at 15¼c, styles between strict ordinary and good ordinary at 15¾c and 16¼c, nearly good ordinary at 17c, good ordinary at 17¼c, strict good ordinary to low middling at 18¼c, strict low middling at 19¼c and 19½c, and middling at 21c. An offer of 20¼c was refused for Liverpool middling. The market was strengthened by the general tenor of the Liverpool and New York dispatches, and the movement checked by the high prices asked.

The Exchange reports "market firm, demand moderate." Its quotations are advanced ¼c on ordinary and ⅛c on good ordinary and low middling.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st Sept. 1870		20,696
Arrived since last statement	2,628	
Arrived previously	1,460,962	1,463,590
		1,484,286
Cleared to-day	10,090	
Cleared previously	1,432,823	
Burned	669	1,443,582
Stock on shipboard and on hand		40,704

To-day's exports embraced 6,679 bales to Liverpool, 1,886 to Havre, and 2,095 to Providence. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 2,347 bales, against 1,254 on last Sunday and Monday, 1,[illegible] last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 2,072 bales, against 1,672 for the corresponding time last week, and 1,598 last year; and since August 31st, of 1,378,386 bales, against 1,113,213 last year.—[Times, 20th.

State of Trade.

The feature of the general market is dullness. Leaf tobacco shows the same animation observable for three or four weeks past, even at the advance noted on Tuesday, and the sales closed to-day with a strong demand on the part of buyers. Cotton fluctuates to some extent in sympathy with the New York markets, but, as the stock on hand and the receipts are considerably below the demand, prices are firmer and steadier. Groceries remain without alteration in prices, at which a moderate summer business is transacted mainly through orders from the country trade. Country produce is not so active as was anticipated. The supply of old potatoes is about exhausted, and, though new do not arrive in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, yet prices are steady but slowly declining. Butter has advanced 2c with a good demand. Cheese remains without change. New cabbage has declined to $3 90 per hundred. Feathers are dull at quotations. Wool is in demand. Provisions seem to be still on the decline, notwithstanding the indisposition of holders to give way. The decline in Liverpool to-day on pork was 2s 6d, making a total of 10s in the last ten days. This has its effect on the markets of this country, and prices will probably go still lower before reaching bottom.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	26	77	Lard, tcs	67	86
Bacon, casks	36	85	Lard, kegs	25	77
Butter, pa	11	..	Malt, sks	451	236
Bagging, bdls	...	6	Mules, head	11	42
Cotton, bales	262	202	Molasses, bbls	..	19
Cotton yarn, bls	...	16	Mackerel, pa	17	3
Coffee, bgs	568	69	Nails, kgs	174	149
Cheese, bxs	125	26	Oil, bbls	69	13
Candles, bxs	33	249	Oats, sks	18	6
Cement, bbls	..	..	Pork, bbls	27	...
Corn, bgs	480	229	Pork, pcs	..	20
Cattle, head	56	9	Potatoes, bbls	48	429
Dried fruit	..	..	Rye, sks	..	..
Eggs, bbls	2	..	Sugar, hhds	53	5
Flour, bbls	172	480	Sugar, bbls	236	104
Feathers, sks	13	55	Seed, bgs	...	2
Hides, bdls	108	1	Tobacco, hhds	210	271
Hogs, No.	10	2	Tobacco, bxs	94	121
Hay, bales	228	49	Whisky, bbls	529	259
Horses, No.	20	..	Wheat, sks	21	1
Iron, pig, tons	..	38	Wool, bgs	39	16

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Market quiet at $1 85@1 90.

BAGGING—No changes to note in the market. Dealers quote at 20@21c.

BATTING—The market is firm at advanced figures. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 18@19c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BARK—Chestnut oak will bring $12 50@13 50 per cord on arrival.

BEANS—The market is firm. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York $2 25@2 50. Snap beans are held at $1 50 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Held firm at 30c.

BROOMS AND BROOMCORN—The market is quiet, and brooms are held at $1 60 for good common to $3 50 for extra per doz. Broomcorn is quoted at 3⅛@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—Prices have advanced 2c for country butter. Dealers quote common to fair country at 10@15c, good to choice at 16@20c. Western Reserve at 23@24c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $3 90 per hundred from first hands.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged under a good demand. Full weight star candles are quoted at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow at 11@11½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand, at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales 1,415 bbls at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 11¼@12½c. Pineapple, none in the market.

COAL—The market is firm and dealers are quoting as follows: Pittsburg by the barge-load at 14@15c; at retail, delivered, 18c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 16c.

COFFEE—Prices rule firm for the various descriptions, with fair jobbing demand. Dealers quote as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18¾@19
Good Rio	17¾@18
Fair Rio	16½@17
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Singapore	[illegible]
Laguayra	19 @20

COTTON—The New York market opened this morning unsettled and prices lower; middling 19¾c, a decline of ⅛c from yesterday's closing figure, but advanced again ⅛c, and closed dull and nominal at 20¼c for middling, with sales of about 16,000 bales. Liverpool opened with yesterday's prices barely sustained, and closed at about ⅛d off, with uplands at 8⅝d, and sales of 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export. As the stock in this market is below the demand dealers quote as follows:

Middling	19¾
Low middling	19⅛
Good ordinary	17¾
Ordinary	14½

CORNMEAL—Is steady, and bolted commands 65@75c per bushel loose, and kiln-dried $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—The market is firm at the advance, and dealers quote as follows: No. 400, 15½c; No. 500, at 14c; No. 600, at 12½c; No. 700 at 10@11c; carpet chain, white, at 29@32c; colored, 37@40c; candlewick, at 29@32c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

DRIED FRUIT—There is moderate inquiry for dried fruit, and half peaches are firm at 10@10½c for old; quarters are quiet and steady at 8@8½c for crop of 1870. Dried apples are steady at 3¼@4½c.

EGGS—The market is weak, and dealers are quoting at 13c.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and dealers quote at 60c for prime, with 5 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Market weak. Trade quiet at the following quotations: mackerel, No. 1 large, $25@26; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2, large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $12 50@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1, kits, 15 lbs, at $2 50; 20 lbs $3; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40; 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. White fish at $7 50@8 00 per half bbl. of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring at $3 50@[illegible] per bbl. Sardines at 21½@26c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 00 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Cod fish at 5@6½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is firm but quiet, in consequence of small stocks. Dealers quote as follows: Fine, $4 75@5 25; superfine, $5 50@5 75; extra, $6@6 25; extra family, $6 50@7; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy, $7 75@8 00; rye flour, $6@6 25. Sales to-day 500 bbls assorted at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 70 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—GREEN—The market is moderately supplied with Southern fruits and some small quantities of home-grown.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $2 25@3 25 per bbl.

CHERRIES—Last sales at $3 per bushel.

PEACHES—Southern-grown held at $3@4 per bushel.

PEARS—Southern held at $4@5 per bushel.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady with a fair demand. Oranges, per box, $7 50@8; lemons, per box, $7; layer raisins, per box, $3 30@3 35; figs, per pound, 15@20c; Zante currants per pound, 13½@14c.

GINSENG—Dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 70c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Prices for old have declined. Dealers quote old at $1 30@1 35 from store, for red and white. New crop has been sold at $1 25 per bushel.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, at [illegible] from first hands, will command [illegible]; shelled, mixed, [illegible]. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions [illegible] from store and sacks [illegible] to-day of 1,000 bushels ear, in bulk, on track, at 56c.

OATS—Prices unchanged. Dealers are paying 48@50c on arrival, in bulk, and selling at 55@60c, sacks included, delivered on cars. Sales of 600 bushels, in bulk, at 52c.

RYE—The demand is fair, but no old in the market. New crop is quoted at 75@80c.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers are paying 50@65c for spring and $1 10@1 15 for fall on arrival.

MALT—The market is quiet and dealers quote spring at $1 10; fall at $1 20@1 25; and rye malt at $1 15@1 20.

HAY—The market has advanced and prices are firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $13@16 advance, and $14@18 00 per ton on the wharf. Sales to-day of 126 bales choice timothy at $19.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270.

HOPS—Market dull; held at 15c per lb.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations: bar iron 3¾@5¼c; steel, cast, 15@23c; plow-slabs, iron 4½@5½c, steel 8½c; plow-wings, from 6½c; steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5¼@6c; mule-shoes 6¼@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 25@4 50 rates.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hogskin collar $37@48 per doz; side collar $33@38; oak sole 38@42c per lb; hemlock sole 24@30c; harness leather 36@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $48@50 per doz; uppers $48@50; kips, city, 60@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 20@1 50 per lb; French calf $30@50 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is a little more active, with an upward tendency on old leaf. Virginia brands range from 55c to $1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c to $1 00 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 60@75c for prime, and 80c@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18@18 50, shorts at $20, shipstuff and middlings at $24 50@26 00 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New Southern are held at $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Market quiet but firm, and dealers quote at 10@11c.

PEAS—Green—dealers quote at $3 00@3 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market for old is firmer. Dealers quote Western peachblown at $1 25@1 40 per bu from store, and $3@3 50 per bbl packed; new at $5@5 50. Sales to-day 125 bbls new at $5 per bbl.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 50@3 per dozen for fair to choice.

PROVISIONS.—Liverpool is off another 2s 6d, and pork is quoted at 47s 6d. New York reports mess dull at $14 62@14 75. Lard quiet at 10⅛c. Cincinnati reports no sales and but little demand—holders of bacon not willing to sell at yesterday's figures. Chicago holds mess steady at $14 25 cash, seller—lard strong and in good demand. At this point dealers report no change in prices, and no demand, except in a retail way.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8¾@9c; clear sides 9@9¼c; shoulders 6¾@7¼c. Bulk meats ½c lower. Sales to-day 12 casks clear rib at 9c; 8 casks shoulders at 7c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14@15c; plain 12¾@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $16. Rump pork at $13 50@14 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10¾@11c, in kegs at 11½@12c. Sales 100 tierces damaged at 8¾c.

RICE—The market is steady at 8½@9c for Rangoon, and 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SOAP—Stocks are large. German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5c.

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken readily at $10 00@10 50 per ton.

SUGARS—The market is firm, especially in New Orleans grades. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10¾@11
Fair do	11 @11½
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	12 @12½
Choice do	12 @13
Crushed powdered, and granulated	14 @14¼
A coffee	13¾@13⅞
B coffee	13½@13¾
Extra C	12¾@13½
C yellow	12¾@13
Circle C	12¾@13¼
Yellow	11¾@12¼
Demerara	12½@13¼

Sales 22 hhds N. O. at 11@12c; 40 bbls refined at quotation.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market brisk for the season. Tallow at 8@8½c. Grease at 6¼@9c as to quality.

TEAS—Dealers quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60 as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

TOMATOES—New Southern—Dealers quote at $4@5 per bush.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $8 per bbl; apple at $10 and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 89c.

WOOL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed at 33@36c; tubwashed at 52@55c; combing 38@40c; burry 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Hhds.
Stock on hand June 20th, close	5,221
Receipts by river and rail June 21st	136
Total	5,357
Actual sales June 21st	259
Stock on hand June 21st, close	5,098

There is no feature in the market worthy of particular notice. Receipts are small, no doubt in consequence of harvesting, but the bidding is spirited and prices are fully sustained at the advance already noted. The sales to-day at six of the warehouses were 209 hhds at prices and of description as given below:

The BOONE HOUSE sold 42 hhds: 6 hhds Green county leaf, $10 60, 8 60, 8 50, 7 50, 7 30, 9 20; 4 hhds Green county lugs, 6 90, 6 90, 6 10, 6 20; 4 hhds Logan county leaf, 8 20, 7 40, 7 20, 7 30; 3 hhds Logan county lugs, 5 45, 5 30, 5 30; 2 hhds Adair county leaf, 7 90 and 7 10; 1 hhd Adair county lugs, 6 00; 3 hhds Simpson county leaf, 8 50, 8 30, 7 90; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs, 5 80; 3 hhds Christian county lugs, 6 40, 6 10, 6 00; 9 hhds Christian county leaf, 9 00, 8 25, 8 00, 7 10, 7 35, 7 00, 8 80, 7 10, 7 70; 2 hhds Hart county common leaf, 8 10 and 7 10; 2 hhds Taylor county common leaf, 7 20 and 6 80; 2 hhds Warren county leaf, 7 00 and 7 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 51 hogsheads: 1 hhd Hart county bright wrapper, crop of Richardson & Mansfield, $48 50; 2 hhds Hart county mottled wrapper, crop of Richardson & Mansfield, 25 50, 26; 1 hhd Logan county mottled wrapper, crop of H. L. Flowers, 20; 2 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs, 8 60, 11; 3 hhds Hart county leaf, 12 75, 8 80, 8 70; 2 hhds Logan county leaf, 10, 10; 3 hhds Warren county leaf, 8 80, 8, 7 20; 5 hhds Barren county leaf, 7 80, 7 10, 7, 7 80, 8 50; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf, 7 90; 1 hhd Adair county leaf, 7 80; 6 hhds Logan county leaf, 8 20, 7 70, 7 80, 7 50, 7 10, 7 20; 3 hhds Robertson county, Tennessee, lugs, 6, 6; 5 hhds Barren county lugs, 5 70, 5 75, 5 70, 5 75, 5 70; 3 hhds Warren county lugs, 5 70; 2 hhds Logan county lugs, 6 10, 5 50; 2 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf and lugs, 5 80, 8; 4 hhds Logan county leaf, 7 20, 7 30, 7 40, 6 70; 3 hhds Hart county lugs, 6 40, 6 60, 6; 1 hhd Allen county lugs, 5 95; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs, 5 50; 4 hhds Barren county lugs, 6, 5 95, 6, 5 85.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 4 hhds Warren county leaf at $9 80, 8 40, 7 70, 8 10; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at 11 50, 9; 3 hhds Daviess county lugs at 8 85, 7 40, 7; 4 hhds Daviess county trash at 6 50, 6 40, 5 30, 5 80; 1 hhd Henry county (Tenn.) common leaf at 7 70; 3 hhds Henry county (Tenn.) lugs at 6 5[illegible], 5 75, 5 75; 2 hhds Monroe county lugs at 5 70, 5 80; 1 hhd Metcalfe county common leaf at 8 10; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at 6 40; 1 hhd Edmonson county leaf at 6 50; 1 hhd Edmonson county lugs at 5 60; 2 hhds Henderson county trash at 5 95, 6; 2 hhds Christian county common leaf at 7 60, 7 90; 2 hhds Indiana lugs at 6 10, 6 10.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at from $9 to 10 50; 2 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 90 and 5 60; 4 hhds Warren county leaf at from $6 40 to 8 60; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at $5 90; 4 hhds Simpson county leaf at from $7 10 to 8 60; 2 hhds Logan county leaf at $8 70 and 8 20; 6 hhds Henry county leaf at from $8 to 18 25.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 32 hhds: 5 hhds Trimble county leaf at $15 75, 12, 11, 10, 9 10; 4 hhds Ballard county leaf at $11, 10, 9 40, 9; 1 hhd Ballard county lugs at $6 80; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at $8 40, 7 90; 6 hhds Union county leaf at $8 90, 8, 8, 8, 7, 7; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at $13 25, 9; 2 hhds Grayson county leaf at $6 90, 6 45; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $5 90; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs at $6 70; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $7 20; 1 hhd Larue county leaf at $6 50; 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $7 80, 7 50, 7, 6 20; 2 hhds black fat at $8 30, 7 35.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 6 hhds Logan county leaf at $10 50, 10, 9 50, 9 40, 8 90, 8 10; 3 hhds Logan county lugs at $7 50, 6 10; 1 hhd Green River low leaf at $7; 1 hhd Green River lugs at $5 45; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $10 50, 8 10, 7 30; 3 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 50, 6 10, 6 80; 3 hhds Green county leaf at $10 25, 8, 7 70; 2 hhds Green county lugs at $6 10, 5 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; middling uplands 20¼c. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 10@[illegible]; common to good extra [illegible]; good to choice [illegible]@6 70; white Western extra [illegible]@7 10; Ohio extra [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible]@9. Rye flour $4 15@[illegible]. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky steady at 91½c. Wheat, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts [illegible] bushels; [illegible]. Rye, Barley and Malt are quiet. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 119,000 bushels; unsound Western mixed [illegible]; inferior [illegible]; good to choice [illegible]; yellow [illegible]. Oats steady with a moderate demand; receipts [illegible] bushels; Western and Ohio 65@68c. Hay is steady at $1 05 for shipping and $1 20@1 30 for retail lots. Hops are dull. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm at a decline; Rio 15@19c. Sugar, the demand is good and full prices; Cuba [illegible]. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand. Rice 9¼@9½c. Petroleum, crude 14½c and refined 25c. Pork, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mess $14 62@14 75; prime and prime mess [illegible]; mess, seller June to October, [illegible]. Beef is quiet; mess [illegible]; extra [illegible]. Beef hams 20@28c. Tierce beef, prime mess and India mess [illegible]. Cut meats are unchanged. Middles are quiet; long clear 8¼c. Lard is firmer; prime steam 9⅞@10⅛c, and kettle rendered 10½c. Butter, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese 10@12½c.

LATEST—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at [illegible] for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is dull; spring $1 36@1 38; red and amber $1 55@1 57. Corn, the market is dull at 64@66c for prime Western mixed. Mess pork is steady, with buyers at $14 75 and seller at $15. Eggs 17@18c.

DRY GOODS—Business is generally inert among the dry goods trade, yet prices are upheld with increased firmness, owing to the light stocks offering and the extreme prices prevalent for raw material. We have to quote another advance in the price of Indian Orchard unbleached cottons, as follows: A 40-inch wide 12½c; B B 11½c; W 10½c, and Hallowell No 3 bleached muslins 12½c. In other descriptions there are no important changes to note, but the market [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; middling 19@19½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged, and there is but very little doing; [illegible]. Wheat, [illegible]. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mixed and yellow [illegible]. Oats, the market is dull and prices are lower [illegible]. Barley, there is nothing doing. [illegible]

CHICAGO, June 22.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Wheat, No. 2 spring, the market is more active and prices are higher [illegible] steady at $1 [illegible] this afternoon the market was firm at [illegible]. Corn, No. 2 mixed, the market is fairly active and prices [illegible] higher [illegible]. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, June 22.—[illegible] Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at [illegible].

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton, the market is dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; [illegible]. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to [illegible]. Oats, the demand is steady with a moderate demand. Hay is quiet and unchanged. [illegible] Bran is dull at $20. Mess pork is dull and prices are unchanged. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are unchanged.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Flour is dull and the market unsettled. [illegible] Whisky is nominal at [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour, the market is dull; extra [illegible]. Wheat, the market is dull; red Western [illegible]. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; [illegible]. Petroleum, crude 16c, and refined 25c. Whisky is unchanged.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—Cotton, the market is quiet; low middling 18c; no higher grade offering. Bacon, shoulders [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]; sugar-cured hams [illegible] sacked. Lard 11½c. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Mess pork is firmer at $16 25. Bacon is quiet; shoulders [illegible]; sugar-cured hams [illegible]. Sterling exchange [illegible]. New York sight drafts ½ premium. Gold 112½. All others are unchanged.

Cotton Statements.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton, middling 20½c.

CHARLESTON, June 22.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 19½c.

MOBILE, June 22.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 19½c.

GALVESTON, June 22.—Cotton, the market is unsettled; good ordinary 15½c.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.
[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	9 A. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Green river	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Charmer, Cin.	Palestine, Cin.
Bermuda, Evans.	Falls City, Green River.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Charmer, Evans.	Palestine, Evans.
Bermuda, Cin.	

The river was stationary yesterday evening, with 26 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and 4 feet 2 inches in the canal. There is a reported rise in the Kanawha river at Charleston of 4½ feet; if the report proves true it will swell the river here several inches. Yesterday was clear and pleasant though considerably warmer than the previous day; the mercury was not above 85 degrees. There was but little business transacted on the levee yesterday.

The Baltic left for Cincinnati yesterday evening with four barges iron ore in tow.

The H. Clay Wilson is due from Cairo, bound for Pomeroy, with a tow of iron ore.

The Nightingale is due to-morrow from Arkansas river, bound for Cincinnati.

The Indiana, Capt. R. E. Neal, will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock from the Portland wharf.

The Mary Houston will arrive to-morrow from New Orleans, and will leave Tuesday on her return trip, that being her regular schedule day.

The Morning Star, Capt. A. T. Gilmore, will back out from the Portland wharf this evening at 5 o'clock for Evansville and Henderson.

The Gen. Buell and United States are the Cincinnati mail-line packets to-day, the former leaving at 9 a. m. and the latter at 4 p. m.

The Petrel, a towboat, sunk a few days ago, thirty-five miles below St. Louis, has broken in two.

The Antelope is afloat again. Her damages prove to be more serious than first thought. She will be repaired at Dubuque.

Charlie Roxborough, the old-time colored river steward, is dead. He was fifty-two years of age. For many years he was Capt. St. Clair Thomasson's favorite butler.

The Falls City, Capt. John A. Robinson, arrived late yesterday evening with a big trip. She will leave for Green river this evening at 5 o'clock.

The Minneola, from Memphis, arrived night before last and discharged here 300 sacks of wheat and a small lot of miscellaneous freight, and passed up for Cincinnati. The Edinburgh, from Red river, also passed.

The steamer Leonora takes a Sunday-school picnic party to-morrow morning to Twelve-mile Island, and the John Shallcross also takes a party of Masons to the same island on a picnic excursion.

The Jennie Baldwin, engaged in towing for the Northern Line, in the Upper Mississippi, struck the barge Duchess against a pier of the Clinton bridge, on Sunday, and sunk it. The barge was run on a bar, and will be raised without damage to the cargo.

The Palestine came down from Cincinnati yesterday morning with 175 tons of New Orleans freight for reshipment on the Robert Mitchell, but, as the Mitchell has postponed her departure for the present, she turned her freight over to the Indiana. The Palestine being loaded too deep, had to transfer by drays to Portland, in order to pass through the canal.

The New Orleans Bulletin says: "We learn, on first-class authority, that a grand tugboat regatta is being gotten up, to take place here on the 4th of July. The race is to be from Canal-street ferry-landing to the flag-stake at Nine-mile Point, and return, for three premiums, to be awarded respectively to each winning boat. Owners of tugboats are cordially invited to enter for the regatta. For this rare sport—in prospective—the lovers of boat-racing are, we believe, indebted to Captains J. T. Burdeau and Geo. L. Kouns. Of course, the tugboat regatta will be a great success."

The St. Louis Republican of yesterday says: "The river at this port still falling. Missouri declining. The upper Mississippi stationary. The Illinois stationary. A rise is expected here soon. Tennessee river rising slowly, with 3 feet large on the shoals. Weather yesterday was a little cool. About noon heavy clouds made their appearance with indications of a heavy rainstorm, but soon passed over with a light shower. Business on the landing rather dull. Passenger travel northward by river is still very heavy, the cabins of steamers being full. Kansas City and St. Paul packets are having long lists of passengers up stream. Business is dull. Travel southward is thinning every day. Arkansas and Red river packets doing very little. The upper river shipments to this port are fast improving. Items scarce and hard to gather."

The Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, now in conclave at Washington, have issued their new pilot regulations, which, with a few exceptions, are exactly like the old rules. The eighth rule is changed so that when steamers are running in the same direction, if the boat astern wishes to pass the usual signal is to be sounded and the foremost boat must answer, and in no case is the foremost boat to run across her bows or crowd her course. Two chimneyed ferry-boats must carry the same signals as other steamers, and those with one chimney shall have brackets extended from each side so that she can carry the usual red and green light. No pilot whose license has been suspended is to be allowed to act as steersman, or to take part in navigating any steamer during the time his license stands suspended or revoked.

The Memphis Avalanche, of Wednesday, says: "The river continues its gradual decline, with mark twain to Cairo and 9 feet from there to St. Louis. The Ohio has 5 feet scant over shoal bars below Louisville. White has 6 feet below Jacksonport, and plenty below Augusta. After a four-foot rise, which all occurred below Spadra Bluffs, the Arkansas fell 6 inches yesterday. Water is scant to St. Francis, and getting thin in all upper rivers. Yesterday was scathing hot. Everybody hunted shade. The least exertion caused the perspiration to ooze copiously from every pore. At sunrise the mercury stood 84—two degrees warmer than at any point in America. At noonday it rose to 93⅝, and was still hotter than at any place else this side of the equator. Business was dull. Next to nothing transpired at the levee except the discharge of 200 tons by the B. C. Gray, from the Ohio, under protest, it having been damaged by knocking a hole in the bottom while coming down. The Alaska passed up with 800 tons for the Ohio. She put off 1,000 bundles of ties here."

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "The railroad bridge at Bellaire was opened yesterday. The first engine crossed at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The bridge is constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Tennessee owns 38 steamers, with 13,470 tonnage. Total tonnage in the Western waters, 398,208. J. R. Stuart, of the Madison, Indiana Marine railway yards, is in the city, contracting for an outfit for his new boat, nearly completed. James Howard, steamboat builder, at Jeffersonville, is also here, for the purpose of contracting for machinery to be put in a new boat in course of construction at his yards. The Belle and Baltic, with tows of barges, loaded with iron ore, arrived here yesterday. The former leaves for above to-day, and the latter returned to Louisville, for other barges, last evening. Mr. Thomas H. Boylan has resigned his position as clerk of the Abeona. Thos. Strider, Esq., succeeds him in the office."

Our Correspondence.

The following is the manifest of the steamer Mary Houston, from New Orleans to Louisville, June 21st, 1871:

Louisville—H H Souder, 2 horses, 25 pkgs h h goods; M Nippert & Co, 14 bbls pitch; Giacomo Gazollo, 2 pkgs bands; J M & J R Rood, 2 pkgs wine; Mrs E J Overton, 2 pkgs mdse; Dr George Hadfield, 1 case mdse; Geo Winter, 1 bale mdse; Geo W Wicks & Co, 1 box sunds; A Q Master, 3 horses, 4 bxs; A Fonda & Sons, 25 cases wine; A Zanone & Sons, 5 cks claret; W H Walker & Co, 7 cks cherry; Jacob Mueller, 20 bbls potatoes; Saml Miller, 1 corpse; Geo Kuhnanck, 5 bbls sand; E Thompson, 25 bbls potatoes; Trabue, Davis & Co, 1 bale mdse; Low & Whitney, 2 bxs mdse; barkeeper, 2 casks melons, 10 bxs lemons; 6 bchs bananas.

New Albany—R R agent, 30 bbls hides, 7 bales moss; Wm Wells, 2 bchs bananas; John S Beggs, ¼ bbl sugar.

Aurora—L W Parks, 4 pkgs plunder.

Cincinnati—Thos Phillips, 25 bales moss; Barder, Adams & Co, 20 bales moss; Coyle & Carre, 20 bbls potatoes; W Spencer & Son, 20 bbls potatoes; F Kushman & Co, 20 bbls potatoes; A F Bramble, 100 bbls potatoes; Huntington & Brooks, 3 pkgs sundries.

Boat crowded with passengers, making a great many way landings. Arrives Saturday morning and leaves as advertised.

MCCARTHY and SHABROOK, Clerks.

See first or fourth page for river telegrams.

PIANOS.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1871.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Hon. George M. Thomas,

Candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Lebanon, Saturday, June 24.
Springfield, Monday, June 26.
Bardstown, Tuesday, June 27.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28.
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29.
Hardinsburg, Friday, June 30.
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5.
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6.
Henderson, Friday, July 7.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8.
Hawesville, Monday, July 10.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.

Speaking at Lexington at night, and at other places at 1½ o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Hon. John Rodman and William Brown, Esq.

The appointments heretofore made for John Rodman and William Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Franklin, July 3.	Harrodsburg, July 18.
Russellville, July 4.	Lawrenceburg, July 19.
Bowling Green, July 5.	Danville, July 24.
Glasgow, July 6.	Somerset, July 26.
Munfordville, July 7.	Monticello, July 27.
Elizabethtown, July 8.	London, July 29.
Litchfield, July 10.	Mt. Vernon, July 31.
Hodgenville, July 12.	Stanford, August 1.
Lebanon, July 14.	Lancaster, August 2.
Bardstown, July 15.	Richmond, August 3.
Springfield, July 17.	

Hon. John M. Harlan,

Republican candidate for Governor, will fill the following appointments:

Mount Sterling, Saturday, June 24.
Cynthiana, Monday, June 26.
Brookville, Tuesday, June 27.
Covington, Wednesday, June 28, at night.
Williamstown, Thursday, June 29.
Newcastle, Saturday, July 1.

Except at Sharpsburg and Covington, speaking each day at 1 p. m. On Friday, the 30th of June, I will speak at such points between Williamstown and Georgetown as my friends in Georgetown may designate.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

The Ordinance that Passed the Common Council Last Night.

An ordinance concerning the erection, maintenance and cost of fire hydrants upon the public ways of the city for protecting public and private buildings passed the lower board of the Council last night.

The first section provides that the Water-works company shall erect hydrants upon the sidewalks of any of the public ways where their distributing pipes are laid whenever ordered to do so by ordinance of the General Council.

The second and third sections provide that on the completion of each one of any such hydrants the Water-works company shall render an account to the General Council of the absolute cost, which shall be paid by the city in such manner as the General Council may provide. The Water-works company are to keep the same in repair and receive annually from the city, for the use of each hydrant, such sum as may be agreed upon hereafter.

The remaining sections provide that such hydrants shall not be used for any purpose except for furnishing water to prevent and extinguish fires, unless a special permit be first obtained from the city of Louisville, and any person found using such hydrants contrary to the letter and spirit of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine to the city of not less than $5 nor more than $20. It is made the duty of policemen to arrest all parties so unlawfully using the same. The cost of erecting these hydrants is to be apportioned among the owners of the contiguous lots, according to the number of square feet owned by them respectively, and a lien therefor shall exist on said grounds. The apportionment of the cost for erecting said hydrants shall be as follows: When placed or erected at or near an intersection of public ways it shall be done at the expense of the owners of the ground on each contiguous square, half-way to the next intersections; and when placed or erected in any public way and not at any intersection, it shall be done at the expense of the owners of the ground on each side of such street, between the nearest streets, and extending half way to the nearest streets, running parallel to the street on which the work is done.

A THIRD-STREET RUNAWAY.

Serious Accident to the Wife of Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Robert Cunningham, of the firm of W. S. Anderson & Co., went out for a drive yesterday afternoon in company with his wife and four small children. Reaching the House of Refuge grounds, on Third street, near Lee avenue, Mr. Cunningham assisted his children from the buggy, Mrs. Cunningham remaining inside alone. The horse had on a blind bridle, and being very gentle, as Mr. C. supposed, he took the bridle off, leaving the reins over the animal's neck. As he did so the head stall, dropping down, struck the horse about his knees and at the same time another vehicle driving up rapidly from behind so frightened him that he broke to run. Mr. Cunningham attempted to restrain him, but, having nothing to hold by excepting the mane, was himself thrown down, and either the horse's hoof, or the buggy wheel, striking against his leg, bruised it painfully, though not severely. The now thoroughly demoralized animal broke off madly in the direction of the city, making a road through the hundred other pleasure carriages that frequent this agreeable drive. Mrs. Cunningham, in attempting to jump from the buggy, was thrown violently against the ground, after the horse had gone several hundred yards. Though her face and body were severely bruised, and she knocked insensible, there is no danger of a fatal termination, as she was doing very well at 1 o'clock this morning, and no bones broken. The horse continued on Third till he reached Kentucky street, where he checked up, leaving one wheel off the buggy completely smashed up. Mr. Cunningham expresses his thanks to Dr. Peter, Mr. Bridgeford, and others, for assistance proffered and rendered after the accident.

Accident at the Nashville Depot.

Yesterday evening about one o'clock a very serious accident occurred in the yard of the L. and N. Railroad Company. A man by the name of Pat Boyle, an employe of the company in the capacity of brakeman on trains running to and from their depot on the corner of Ninth and Broadway streets to the Bridge depot, was at work in the yard, and while in the act of uncoupling some cars that were in motion accidentally got his foot caught in a frog and was thrown to the ground and dragged about one car length. The flesh on his left leg was terribly lacerated from the thigh to the ankle joint, and it was doubtful whether or not amputation would be necessary. A physician was immediately sent for and arrived in a very short time. He had the injured man sent to St. Joseph Infirmary, on Fourth street. Mr. Boyle has four orphan sisters and one young brother entirely dependent upon him for support, who reside on Portland avenue.

Drowned in the Canal.

A little boy, about twelve years of age, the son of Mr. W. A. Cocke, who lives on High street, went into the canal swimming yesterday afternoon with several companions of his own age, and going out of his depth and not being able to swim, was drowned. There was no one near able to render any assistance. The body was recovered about five o'clock and the Coroner being notified summoned a jury of inquest who returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning. This is another sad repetition of the fearful warning not a week ago, when a little fellow, about the age of this one, lost his life in a pond in this city.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. H. Skiles, member of the last Legislature from Warren county, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Edward Kingston Boyd, formerly connected with the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, now of the Neff House, Paris, Ohio, is stopping at the Galt House.

J. L. Griswold, Assistant Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and Col. J. R. Jennings, of Bawesville, Ky., are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ Judge Underwood, of the Helena (Ark.) Shield, was at the Galt House on yesterday. The Shield is the oldest paper in Arkansas, having been established in Helena in 1840 by the present proprietor. T. W. McGill, of this city, is the agent upon whom to call to get advertisements in the Shield.

☞ Jeff Brown will speak to-night at the corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets. There will be a large turnout.

The Supply of Coal.

There is at this time only about one hundred thousand bushels of coal in first hands at this point, part of which is held at fifteen cents, afloat. The balance is not on the market, but is held for higher prices. The retail dealers have scarcely a two weeks' supply in the river, while some of them are entirely out. Some three or four of them have a stock in their yards only sufficient for their own use through the summer. Coal is still being retailed at eighteen cents per bushel, but the probabilities are that it will advance very soon, unless we get another rise in the river, the chances for which are getting less as the season advances.

FLORAL PARK.

The Inaugural Promenade Concert Last Evening—A Beautiful Place.

The first of the Floral-Park promenade concerts came off last evening. As the Fourth-street and Cedar-Hill car approached the Park the grounds presented a beautiful appearance. The grounds appeared to be brilliantly lighted, and the dark forms of the different trees were very accurately defined. At intervals a mass of rich, subdued light was shed by Chinese lanterns, along the walks ladies and gentlemen were walking in groups, while excellent music was furnished by Mr. Chris. Haupt's Great Western Star Band.

On entering the Park, which appears to be somewhat rectangular in form, and to cover an area of about five acres neatly fenced in, the grounds are found to be well laid out, the natural advantages of the situation and the irregularities of the surface being adapted with great taste and skill so as to form as a whole a good specimen of landscape gardening. Portions of the grounds are appropriated to the cultivation of flowers. On grass plots, shaded by large wild-cherry, mulberry, oak, apple and poplar trees, swings of various kinds are erected for the amusement of the children of visitors, many of whom were availing themselves of the swings during the evening. Ponds and fountains, which were surrounded with circles of bright lights, gave a highly picturesque appearance to the scene. A ten-pin alley was well patronized, and under the direction of obliging attendants. The large and well-appointed swimming-pool was visited by many persons, it being lighted up merely for inspection. Chinese lanterns, disposed at intervals in the form of pyramids, cones, etc., shed a beautiful, subdued light, which contrasted finely with the clear, sharp gaslight by which the entire garden and buildings, and especially the smooth, winding, well-graveled paths leading to all parts of the grounds, were mainly illuminated. Here and there along the paths comfortable seats are constructed to afford agreeable resting places for tired pedestrians. Houses are also built where deer, foxes, rabbits, eagles, etc., are seen. These latter, let it be hoped, is the commencement of a natural history collection. Facilities for games at quoits, croquet, etc., were also noted. On a large stand the musicians were seated, and the music came softened and pleasing to the remotest part of the Park. Refreshments were served in the open air and under cover, just as it suited the visitors.

Numerous visitors were present. Indeed, the car accommodation seemed to be deficient for the number of persons that contemplated a promenade, as many at the intersection of Broadway and Fourth streets had to wait for some time before they found a car sufficiently empty to afford them even standing room.

What was particularly remarkable about this promenade concert was the unmistakable respectability of the assemblage. Rowdyism there would appear as much out of place as a disturbance in church. The excellent order of the entertainment is in great part to be attributed to the absence of spirituous or malt liquors. Yet all the visitors enjoyed the beautiful evening and the agreeable entertainment to the utmost.

Louisville required just such a place of recreation, and this first promenade concert of this season amply showed that it is appreciated. The succeeding concerts will be given twice a week, on Tuesday and Thursday, but it is in contemplation to give Saturday matinee concerts also.

A VEXED QUESTION.

Shall or Shall Not the Public Market-houses be Torn Away?

Mr. Leach presented a petition in the lower board of the Council last night from a large number of citizens in the vicinity of the market-house on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, asking that said building be sold and removed. On the other hand, Mr. Jefferson presented a petition from about fifty citizens near the market-house on Market, between Floyd and Preston, begging that it be allowed to stand, and one from the same neighborhood was presented by Mr. Verhoeff, of fifty-five lot owners, of whom thirty-eight are in favor of the sale and removal and seventeen opposed.

On the question as to whether these nuisances should come toppling or not, Mr. Jefferson introduced an amendment, so far as the Preston and Floyd house was concerned, providing that the same should not be sold until a suitable one was erected in its stead convenient to the neighborhood, and a motion to lay the amendment on the table was rejected.

Mr. Verhoeff stated that at first the people were opposed to the tearing down, but since further reflection their opinions had undergone a change. He was opposed to the motion to adopt the amendment, for it was not provided who was to build the house. The city wished to go out of the market business as it did not pay. He thought private individuals would go to work at once, as soon as these houses were torn down, to erect others. He smelt something of advancing the private interests of some person or persons in this matter.

Messrs. McCullough and Jefferson also spoke on the amendment. The latter did not understand Mr. Verhoeff's insinuation of fostering private interests. It was his duty to protect the market facilities of his constituents. On motion to adopt the amendment, it was carried by one majority. The same amendment was offered by Mr. McCullough to be inserted for the Tenth-street market, and lost.

The ordinance, therefore, as adopted, provides, so far as the Preston and Floyd Market-house is concerned, that the aforesaid market-house shall be sold by the Mayor, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in the month of January, 1872, the purchaser to remove the same in sixty days; provided, that, unless a new market-house is erected in the vicinity of the old one, the same shall not be removed. Mr. Wehmhoff thought that under this ordinance the market houses would not be torn down in ten years. No man in the city would be fool enough to go to work erecting a new house until the old ones were torn down. He did not believe in the half-way business. Messrs. Phil. German and Ainslie took the same ground.

The vote adopting the amendment as applied to Preston and Floyd house was, on motion, taken over, and resulted in the amendment being lost. Just at this point a majority of the members seemed lost also, when the original ordinance, without the amendment, was adopted on the call of the yeas and nays. The President, Mr. Long, on the motion to adopt the amendment so far as the Tenth-street market-house is concerned, changed his vote, after it was lost, from the affirmative to the negative, in order to move for a reconsideration at the next meeting. And thus the vexed question is not yet settled.

During the calls of previous questions; motions to reconsider; adoptions and rejections of the same amendment; with advancing, retreating, marching, and counter-marching, the market-houses became so entangled that the only safe plan left is to tear them down and begin anew.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excursion and Ball.

A Masonic celebration and Sunday-school picnic will be given at Paroquet Springs next Saturday. The Louisville and Nashville railroad will run an excursion train for Paroquet, leaving the depot at 8 o'clock a. m., and returning that night.

Manning's Minstrels.

Manning's Minstrels gave, as their closing performance, last night at Masonic Temple, an entertainment entitled an "Evening with Will S. Hays," before a crowded house. During the performance the troupe presented Mr. Hays with jewelry having a money value of $165. Mr. J. R. Kemble made the presentation speech, to which Mr. Hays suitably responded.

Masonic Temple.

Home talent ought to receive more patronage than is usually accorded to it. The members of the Louisville Gymnasium will give the first of three entertainments to-night at the Masonic Temple. Lately a full description of the principal features of their full programme received notice in this column, and no attempt is made here further than to remind the public of the time when it will be presented. The first exhibition takes place at Masonic Temple this evening.

BASE BALL.

Eagles, Jr., vs. Eckford.

The game at Cedar Hill, yesterday afternoon, between the Eagles, Jr. and the Eckford, resulted in favor of the Junior Eagles, by a score of 33 to 6. Below we give the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T.
Eagles, Jr.	2	14	2	4	2	6	3	33
Eckford	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	6

Umpire, Frank McGehee.
Scorer, Wm. H. Murphy.

Velocipedes vs. Mutuals.

The Velocipedes and Mutuals played a match game of ball yesterday on the grounds of the former, on Twenty-second and Broadway, the Velocipedes being the victors by a score of 55 to 37. The Velocipedes will accept challenges from any club composed of members under eighteen years of age.

The Old Louisville Nine vs. the Old Eagles.

The Junior Eagles have postponed their match with the Haymakers in order to give their grounds at Cedar Hill to the members of the old Louisville Club and the old Eagles for their game to-morrow.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

SATURDAY, the 24th instant, will be the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. It will be appropriately observed by the Episcopal and Catholic churches.

ALBERT G. WILLIS, Esq., of this city, will deliver the Masonic address next Saturday at Shepherdsville, on the occasion of the celebration of St. John's Day.

SIX BRICKLAYERS at work on the Dry Run sewer, yesterday, laid 5,240 brick in forty minutes by the watch. This is considered rapid work by competent judges.

HARRISON BOWERS was arrested yesterday evening by officers Cochrane and Ryan, charged with breaking into a house on Jefferson street, between Preston and Floyd.

THE GAY SEASON at the Mammoth Cave is at its hight. There are a large number of visitors there from all parts of the United States and Europe. The first grand hop of the season was given last night.

THE Mennier minstrels can boast of the largest and most fashionable houses ever secured by a similar organization in Louisville. Their success has been wonderful, and they have left a most favorable impression.

IT seems that the person who brought us the information of the death of Mr. Campbell, the station-keeper, shot a few days since at Brownsboro, was mistaken. Mr. C. was still alive yesterday morning, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

A BARDSTOWN correspondent of the Lebanon Standard writes: "On Wednesday night, Mr. J. C. Meininger, well known to the musical world as a composer, while up here on a visit, was pursued by three men armed with pistols, from the Court House to the Baptist school."

A BOY named A. Campbell was arrested and carried before the City Court yesterday by Officer O'Mara, on the charge of cutting George King the evening before. It is said that the small blade of the knife was run into his leg clear to the handle. The quarrel was in regard to family matters.

H. J. MONSCH is wearing the tallest and finest white beaver in Louisville, a present from the famous Charlie Rufer, in token of Monsch's receiving yesterday the first instalment of the season of young prairie chickens. The earliest recorded appearance in this market heretofore of this favorite bird was July 8th.

IN their call for precinct meetings Saturday night to appoint delegates to a convention, the Democratic Executive Committee provided for only three precincts in the Ninth ward when there are four, and in the Twelfth ward entirely omitted the Shippingport precinct. The committee should lose no time in correcting the errors.

A SUNSTROKE occurred in the West-End on Wednesday evening. A boy four years old named Eddie Ledeman was found by his mother lying insensible upon the concrete pavement. A physician was summoned and succeeded in relieving him after several hours. He is the same boy who was bitten by a dog several weeks ago.

THE LOVELY star that clung to the southern horn of the moon on Wednesday evening, as she walked in beauty across the canopy of night, seemed, to the poetic fancy of Giggs, like a flower-basket on the arm of Diana; or like a lamp-light on the carriage of his love; or like a diamond on the brow of a queen, or a blossom on the nose of an Alderman. So he writes. "Let us have peace."

A LITTLE son of Martin O'Brien, aged ten years, met with a serious accident yesterday, on Clay street, between Walnut and Madison. A wagon loaded with cedar lumber was passing by, when the little fellow attempted to climb upon the wagon. He slipped and the wheels passed over his breast, injuring him seriously. After the accident the driver was arrested, but the boy exonerated him from all blame, and he was released.

TURF FUN.

An Off-race and a Big Accident at Greenland Yesterday.

The two trotting races, advertised to take place at Greenland course yesterday, attracted a large attendance. Only one of the races, however, was run, or rather partly run, for, after the fifth heat, the judges declared the race "off." The horses entered were Sam Bryant's b. m. Nettie Bryant, W. W. Abbott's b. m. Josephine, —— Brown's s. g. Medoc, and Tom O'Neil's b. g. Jeff, all to harness. With the exception of the black horse, they were pretty evenly matched, and were good horses, as is shown by the time, the fastest being 2:38 1-5. Abbott and Brown each took two heats. O'Neil was distanced on the second heat. Bryant invariably came in behind, but was given the third heat on account of the running of the other horses. In the fifth heat Brown came in a length ahead of Abbott, but, after a long consideration and to the surprise of everybody, it was announced from the judge's stand that, "as there had been more running than was advertised for in the papers, the heat was declared no heat."

In the sixth heat they all got off well together, and things began to be exciting. At the first quarter Brown was in the lead, followed by Abbott, with Bryant considerably in the rear. Passing the half-mile, Bryant crowded Abbott, and seemed to be making for the lead, but broke badly, and again fell behind. Abbott then made a dash and caught Brown at the last quarter. Here a serious accident occurred. Abbott crowded Brown to the fence, and the latter, making a push forward, the wagons became entangled, and Abbott's was turned over, he being thrown out on the road in front of the sorrel, which stumbled over him. He was immediately taken to his house near the grounds, and found to be seriously if not fatally injured. The horse's foot had crushed in his side, breaking the ribs and probably causing internal injury. The print of one foot was on his face, and he was otherwise badly bruised. The other two teams kept on, the sorrel coming in first, followed closely by Bryant.

This accident put a damper on the sport, which had already begun to lose interest on account of the ruling out of the last heat, and many got in their buggies and returned to the city. After a protracted inquiry into the cause of the accident, and who was to blame for it, the judges gave the race to Brown. By this time Abbott was in the doctor's hands, and many thought there would be no more of the race, but the bell was rung, and Bryant came to the scratch, with Abbott's mare, having put his own in the stable. Objection was made to his driving any other than his own horse, and some ill-feeling and hard words arising, with a probability of blows, the whole race was declared "off" and the money ordered to be returned. It was now sun-down, and everybody left disgusted.

The following is a summary of the race so far as run:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
—— Brown, s. g. Medoc	1	2	3	2	0	1
Sam Bryant, b. m. Nettie Bryant	3	3	1	3	0	2
W. W. Abbott, b. m. Josephine	2	1	2	1	0	3
T. O'Neil, b. g. Jeff	4	dist.				

Time—2:42¾, 2:38 1-5, 2:46, 2:43, 2:45¾, 2:57.

The result was an unfortunate one, for Greenland is one of the prettiest, as well as one of the most convenient, race courses in the State. It is straight out the Third street road, and not more than two miles from the heart of the city. Being kept always in excellent order, it is strange that there is not more interest taken in turf matters hereabouts, and a race or series of races, at least, occasionally.

The Spiritual Picnic.

The Spiritual picnic at Boone Park yesterday was a success. The fine string band of Heuser, Tevis & Co. was engaged for the occasion, and discoursed most excellent music. Dancing commenced at an early hour in the morning and continued all day. As usual, the collection of beauty was very imposing, and the park itself never looked so grand before. The highly gifted medium, Mrs. Addie L. Ballou, was present, and delivered a very interesting discourse by request from the text "God said let there be light and there was light." Her remarks were very entertaining, and continued for nearly an hour and a half. She made very few allusions to Spiritualism, and treated her subject in an entire new light. The scriptural quotation, as she explained it, did not refer to the light of the sun, but to spiritual light, to reason, and to a better understanding of God himself. She was followed by Mr. E. H. Green, a very fine speaker from Jeffersonville. He spoke for only a few minutes, but his remarks were more upon spiritualism, giving its scope, object, and beneficial effects. He was listened to with great attention, and made a good impression. The day's festivities were not annoyed by rowdyism or misbehavior by any one of the great throng who were present throughout the day.

American Dental Association.

Arrangements have been made with the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-line railroad to issue round-trip tickets to members and delegates to the meeting of the American Dental Association to be held at White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the first Tuesday in August next, for thirty-seven dollars and twenty cents round trip. This is very reasonable, and in perfect keeping with the liberality of the management of this road. Dentists generally should avail themselves of this opportunity of a pleasant, as well as profitable trip.

BANK STATEMENT.

Statement of Bank Capital, Deposits and Taxes for the Month of May.

BANKS AND BANKERS.	Tax'le Cap'l.	Tax'le Dep'ts.	Tax.
Citizens Bank	$353,300	$506 858	$358 40
Western Fin. Cor	800,000	506 709	554 45
Bank of Kentucky	1,456,000	457,106	796 73
Farmers & Drovers B'k.	100,000	438,568	215 24
Merchants Bank of Ky.	500,000	407,568	378 15
Schmidt, Schwartz & Co	156,000	341,058	207 11
German Insurance Co.	179,893	325,231	214 61
West'n Ins. & Banking Co	150,000	306,367	190 15
German Security	80,000	257,962	140 81
Falls City Tobacco B'k.	400,000	221,404	263 17
Bank of Louisville	677,461	219,041	373 53
Lou. Ins. & Banking Co.	32,850	200,163	97 09
Masonic Savings Bank.	250,000	186,406	181 54
German Bank & Ins. Co.	174,000	165,663	141 47
Northern Bank of Ky.	525,000	132,845	274 10
Savings B'k Louisville.	100,000	114,378	89 31
People's Bank of Ky.	500,000	111,701	264 87
Central B'k Louisville.	80,790	17,673	40 99
Commercial Bank	500,000	46,081	227 51
Franklin Bank	50,000	33,103	34 62
Manf'rs B'k Louisville.	194,600	30,460	97 51
Morton, Gault & Co.	15,000	73,980	39 58
Parker & Cromie	50,000	35,196	35 51
Bank of America	182,620	64,806	99 75
G. W. Norton & Co.	200,000	38,579	99 40
Deposit B'k Eminence.	96,425	46,307	67 53
Bank of Newcastle	36,163	19,211	23 24

NEW ALBANY.

The peach crop in the vicinity of Edwardsville is reported unusually large.

The managers of Wesley Chapel Sunday-school picnic expect to make it a grand success.

The fire department have indefinitely postponed the picnic they proposed holding at Loop Grove July 4th.

Mr. Hiram Webber, proprietor of the New York Store, is confined to his room by a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. Kenneth Dye, the popular salesman at the New York Store, is suffering from severe illness, at his residence, on Lower Third street.

The steamer Ruby will take a large excursion party to Pitt's Point, up Salt river, Saturday, July 1st.

John S. McDonald, Esq., accompanied by his family, left for Yellow Springs, Ohio, yesterday, where they design spending a few weeks, rusticating.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tabler, neice of Col. Gilbert Budd, died at the residence of her mother, on Knob Creek, Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Tabler formerly resided in this city.

Ida Deacon, daughter of Mr. Ben Deacon, who was severely burned a few weeks ago by her clothes catching fire, was able to be out on the streets yesterday.

Rev. Daniel Stewart, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, has been granted two weeks absence. He will leave next Monday for Minnesota for the benefit of his health.

The lecture of the Rev. Horace Hovey, announced for this evening at the hall of the Society of Natural History, has been postponed until Tuesday evening next. The subject of the lecture will be "Vibratory Progress."

Rev. Horace C. Hovey, formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of this city, arrived from Peoria, Illinois, last evening. He will remain in the city several days on a visit to his many friends.

The friends of Mr. Bannister Compton, formerly of this city, who is now sojourning at Hot Springs, Arkansas, will be glad to learn that the health of that gentleman is greatly improved since his visit to that place.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Rodger & Brother, by City Treasurer, to John Knefly, lot 10 Cedar street, plat 56, tax title; John McKown to Julius R. Porter, 12¾ acres section 23, township 1, range 5, $367.

James McGuire, charged with committing an assault on Peter De Courcy, was arraigned in Justice Monroe's Court yesterday, tried by jury, and fined $1, with costs, amounting to $23 10. Peter De Courcy, for provoke, fine and cost, $11 25.

L. A. Tate, New York; D. M. Hammond, Louisville; John H. Crane, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Levi Field, Mead county, Ky.; W. H. Flora, Mauckport; Charles G. Biedinger, Cincinnati; W. Whitlier, Valley City, Ind; Wm. S. Ferrier, Charlestown; S. A. Randall, Boston, were the arrivals at the DePauw House.

Mr. James McKinney, who had both legs broken by being thrown from his wagon at the Louisville mailboat landing, a short time since, was reported worse yesterday, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. Every attention is being shown him by the fraternity of Odd Fellows, of which he is a member.

The tax levy for the year 1871 for State and county purposes is $1 22 on $100 dollars of taxable property. This is inclusive of the railroad tax which is 50 cents on $100 of taxables. This is a lower rate of taxation than it has been for several years, and speaks well for the economical administration of our county affairs.

Officer Matlack arrested yesterday afternoon as a vagrant a half-witted chap named Wiley Hale, who has been on a begging tour around the city the last few days. He had in his possession a new dirk knife and $9 35 in money. He was placed on the 5:40 train last evening and sent back to Gosport.

The Kate Kinney left the wharfboat yesterday morning crowded with excursionists en route for the First and Second Presbyterian Sunday-school picnic. They returned at 6 o'clock last evening delighted with their trip, not a solitary incident occurring to mar the enjoyment of the day.

A number of young gentlemen are making arrangements for a moonlight excursion on the steamer Kate Kinney the evening of July 4th. They propose taking a trip several miles down the river, returning at daylight next morning. There will be a cotillion band on board and all those so disposed can enjoy themselves in the dance.

A little girl, about four years of age, daughter of Mr. Joseph Rawlins, Laurence county, had her right hand so badly injured yesterday by a heavy tub falling on it, that it was necessary to amputate two fingers. She, with her mother, was on a visit to the family of Mr. William Lyons, of this city. Her wounds were properly dressed and she will leave for Bedford this morning.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday: George High, plain drunk; let off on promise of reformation. John Bell, of Indianapolis, drunk and loitering on the streets, plead guilty, fine and costs $7 80; sent to the rock pile, suffering terribly with the "jim-jams." The case of John Underhill, charged with obstructing an alley; case continued until to-morrow at 9 o'clock. George Dennis, disorderly conduct; plead guilty; fine and costs $8 80.

Officer David Matlack yesterday arrested and lodged in jail Bentley Childs and Alex Childs, negroes, charged with carrying away and appropriating to their own use the household furniture of Henry Harper, colored, who resides near Mooresville, this county, during the absence of the family at Corydon. They were taken before Justice A. W. Monroe yesterday, waived an examination, and were sent back to jail in default of bail, $250 each, for their appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The usual number of bummers, loafers and niggers thronged the court-room yesterday.

Mr. William White and Newton McCawley have gone into the lumber business.

No burglaries have been reported this week as yet.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the prison affair is expected by Saturday.

Dr. N. Field preaches at Bethany Church next Sunday.

The social of the Maple-street M. E. Church South will be held at the residence of Jonas G. Howard to-night.

The Ohio Falls Car Works yesterday shipped twenty new freight cars for the Atlantic and Pacific railway via the Jeff. road.

Twenty-three car loads of freight arrived in this city via the Ohio and Mississippi railway yesterday.

Another staunch and beautiful narrow-gauge engine for the Ohio and Mississippi arrived yesterday morning.

"Eyes in mourning" have been noticed for several days perambulating the streets. We presume they have been visiting Louisville.

Blackberries have made their appearance in this market. This is a little earlier than ever known before.

The Utica farmers have completed harvesting and report a fair yield of wheat. The corn is looking very well.

The police reported no arrests yesterday, and were doubtless glad of a chance to rest, as they have been very busy for ten days past.

James Kennedy, our new Marshal, is proving himself to be energetic and impartial in the performance of his duties.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Chestnut Grove Cemetery, held in Dr. N. Field's office yesterday, Levi B Hall was elected as one of the directors, and Elub Stark as sexton.

Felix Hanlon and Bridget McNulty were each fined in the Police Court yesterday morning for disorderly conduct. Mrs. James' case was taken under advisement by the court.

Capt. Hoy, A. Q. M., is the happy possessor of a fine four-year-old stallion, of the celebrated Dorsey Gold Dust stock. We saw the horse move yesterday, and he promises well.

Rev S. L. Merrill, P. E. of the M. E. Church South in this district, will preach in the Maple-street M. E. Church on Saturday evening, as well as on the Sunday following.

Workmen were busily engaged yesterday in making a change in the bell and clock arrangement in the tower of the Wall-street M. E. church. The clock will be put in good running order in a short time.

Capt. Dick McDaneld, of the towboat W. J. May, like a sensible fellow, as he is, together with Capt. Varble, owner of the boat, are making repairs of the May on this side of the river. Jeffersonville mechanics are doing the work.

The infant child of Joseph W. and Ann Runyan died yesterday of cholera infantum. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence of Sylvester Morgan. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

It is estimated that one out of every five of the adult population of the city are members in good standing of the different temperance organizations, and have their names upon the books of the different lodges in the city. What city in the Union can say as much?

A notice to the legal voters of Clarksville appears in the National Democrat of this week, calling upon them to meet at Falls View Hotel on the 8th of July and vote upon the question of incorporating the old Clarksville tract, under the name of "Ohio Falls."

John Covert, Deputy County Treasurer in Jeffersonville, is actively engaged in the performance of his duties in gathering delinquent taxes, and is meeting with good success. His headquarters are fixed at the National Democrat office, where all repentant delinquents can find him.

Marshal James Kennedy requests us to say, for the benefit of saloon-keepers, that he will no longer suffer the violation of the 10 o'clock law, and gives them this timely warning in order that they may not be put to unnecessary trouble. They are also requested to take strict cognizance of the Sunday law, which, if they do, will save themselves much trouble.

C. G. Badger, County Treasurer, returned from Indianapolis yesterday, having made the following settlement with the State officials: Clark county, May settlement, [illegible] paid into State Treasury; State tax, $11,083 16; School tax, $12,449 25; Sinking Fund tax, $7,294 17; School Fund interest, $1,272 24; Liquor License, $900 00; Insane Hospital, $331 10; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $30 74; House of Refuge, $195 00; Blind Asylum, $75 53; total, $34,271 29; credit account of School Fund apportionment, $17,074 71; cash paid in, $17,196 58.

Clark county, and perhaps Jeffersonville, will soon be called upon to take stock in the river road from Madison to this point, connecting with the Albany roads for the West. Madison and Jefferson county see the necessity of building this road, and the people along the river are eager for the enterprise to go on. Will Clark county and the city of Jeffersonville take stock? This place is evidently the terminus of every road north of the falls. The different roads will be compelled by the natural advantages of location and policy to erect their grand union depot here. The great advantages of the proposed new road to the city of Jeffersonville are as yet but little understood, and no attention scarcely has been paid to them by our citizens and capitalists.

The work in building the approach of the Ohio and Mississippi railway to the bridge is stopped during the pending of the injunction suit. It was reported yesterday that a survey was commenced at Watson, with a view to take the road to New Albany and leave Jeffersonville out in the cold, and that the ultimate intention is to build a bridge at that point. Such a statement is simply ridiculous and perfectly absurd. Why a road would pay thousands of dollars for the right of way, and thousands of dollars more for the construction of a road to New Albany, and retrace its steps on the Kentucky side at a further and unlimited expense, when a bridge can be built at this point for less money than at New Albany, is certainly beyond the scope of our limited comprehension. The whole thing is a mere fantasy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOST—On Wednesday evening, in Port Fulton, somewhere between the residence of Mrs. Hunt and the hospital gate, a gold Masonic pin. A liberal reward will be paid if left at Wm. Prather's grocery.

HATS.—U. B. Louis has at his hat store, on Spring street, a large stock of men's, boys', and children's straw hats of the latest styles and different blades, which he is selling out at low prices. Call and see for yourselves.

THE VACATION SCHOOL will be opened at Orrill's College, Monday, June 26th, for the accommodation of young ladies and gentlemen who do not wish to spend the long vacation in idleness. Only half-day sessions. Hours from 9 to 12. John L. Winn, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, Principal Instructor. Lawrence Prall, Teacher Commercial Department.

Dr. J. L. Fronock, of Illinois, the organizing agent for the National Life Insurance Company, in Southern Indiana, has been in town for a week past. The Doctor is a thorough-going business man, and just the individual to represent the wealthy and staunch corporation to which he is now devoting his untiring energies. He has appointed Captain J. W. Thompson his local agent, and Dr. Lod. W. Beckwith Medical Examiner for this place. This Company presents an exhibit second to none in the country, and is in the hands of the wealthiest and most reliable business men of Chicago, who are completely familiar with their duties, and understand exactly how to conduct the affairs of such a mammoth concern in a safe, reliable and economical manner, calculated at all times to insure the safety of policy-holders. Since the establishment of the agency here Capt. Thompson has taken the application of a large number of our best citizens, and for large amounts at that. This company has low terms, and is reciprocal in its plans.

CITY POLITICS.

General Boyle a Candidate.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, June 22, '71.

In the "Commercial" of this morning I find the following article:

General J. T. Boyle is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth legislative district of Louisville. The Henderson News hopes that railroad officials may be kept out of the Legislature. "If the General pays proper attention to his duties as President of our railroad, he will have his hands about full."

I ask leave to say through your paper that my engagements and duties as President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad cannot interfere with a faithful discharge of my duties as Representative of the Fourth district in the Legislature, if the people of the district choose me as their Representative.

The E., H. & N. R. R. is completed. It is operated by those to whom the stockholders and road directors have transferred it. I have nothing to do with its operation.

If I did not build it, I aided in building it. The work I had to do has been completed. The road is a great blessing to the State and has and will add immensely to its wealth, and, therefore, to the benefit of the State and the city. I am engaged now in aiding my friends Messrs. Moferran, Lannahan and others in the city and county, in building the Louisville, Harrod's Creek and Westport railroad, and have ample time to serve the people of the Sixth ward in the Legislature, and to aid the city in building other roads to increase its prosperity, population and wealth.

My home and most of my estate is in the city. I am, in property, person and life, identified with it. I am ready to devote my time and service to promote the interests of the city and of all its people, if they desire my services. If the people of the Fourth district prefer others, better fitted and qualified for the position of Representative, I shall be content and satisfied. I have no ambition to gratify.

Mr. Guthrie, if not the greatest, certainly one of the greatest, men our State ever had, was a "railroad official," and served the city and the State in their most important councils, and wrought the greatest good for the country. In an humbler but useful sphere, though with less ability, I shall endeavor to serve the country.

If elected, I shall serve the district, the city and the State faithfully, earnestly and with whatever of ability I may possess.

Respectfully,
J. T. BOYLE.

Legislators.

As nominating day approaches, aspirants for representative honors unveil their ambition to serve the State and press their respective claims upon the public. The public interest demands wise and prudent selections at the hands of nominating delegates. Matters of vital importance to the State and our city must come before the next Legislature, and no time is to be wasted now in solving political conundrums or in paying empty compliments. In the Fourth District of Louisville, embracing the Sixth ward, several prominent and reliable gentlemen offer as candidates, among them J. Watts Kearney, whose eligibility prompts this communication.

Section 4, article 2, of the new constitution of Kentucky, provides that members of the Legislature, inter alia, shall have resided in the State two years next preceding their election, and the last year thereof in the county, town or city for which they may be chosen.

How long has Mr. Kearney actually resided in Louisville? An answer is important before the convention meets on Saturday. VOTER.

Fifth Ward.

As per instructions of the City Executive Committee, the Democrats of the Fifth ward will call at the following places, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock Saturday evening, June 24th, and cast their votes for delegates to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives.

All Democrats living north of Walnut street will vote at the coal office on the south side of Market street, below Floyd. Those living south of Walnut street, at the grocery, corner of East and Chestnut streets.

JOHN BUDD,
FRANK HENRY,
J. L. SMYSER.
Ward Committee.

Eligibility in the Sixth Ward.

Presuming that I am the party referred to in the communication which appeared in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL, referring to the eligibility of a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth ward, I desire to say to the voters of that ward that I am a native of Kentucky and have lived in this State more than two years and in this city more than one year. During my residence in this city I have been devoting myself to the practice of the law.

JOHN WATTS KEARNY.

Second Ward.

The Democracy of the First precinct of the Second ward are requested to meet at Koappen Hall on Market street, between Campbell and Wenzel streets, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock p. m., Saturday, the 24th inst., to elect delegates to the convention to be held July 1, according to the instruction of the City Executive Committee. J. J. T. MURRAY.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Card from Dr. H. G. Duerson.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In compliance with a time-honored custom of the Democracy, by order of the County Committee, the voters of Oldham county are requested to meet at their several voting places on Saturday, July 15th, to appoint delegates to meet in convention at Lagrange, on Monday, July 17th (County Court day), to select a candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature of Kentucky.

My name being mentioned in connection with the nomination there to be made, I am willing to serve wherever I may be useful and am called by the party. Having had the honor of serving in the last Legislature, I hope to the satisfaction of my constituents. H. G. DUERSON.

WESTPORT, June 20, 1871.

Democratic Meeting of Bullitt and Spencer Counties.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

At a called convention by the Chairman of Bullitt and Spencer counties, at Mt. Washington, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, Judge Phelps was elected to the chair, and Charles Hough and L. M. Simmons made secretaries. W. B. M. Brooks, of Bullitt county, was unanimously declared the nominee of the convention.

W. PHELPS, Chairman.

S. S. SIMMONS, Secretary.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, June 22.

Charles McFadden, Dan Dutany and Oakley Smith, drunkness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Mary Muller, Wm. Cain, John O'Connor and W. F. Fulton, same; discharged.

John Curran, engaging in a prize-fight, and John Maury, acting as second; Curran fined $20.

John Tomppert and J. L. Lukenbill, disorderly conduct and assault on Joseph Myes; case continued until to-morrow morning, and the parties held under $2,500 each to answer.

F. Henry, suspected felon; continued until to-morrow morning; held under $1,000 bond to appear.

Moses Jackson, maliciously assaulting Annie Crump with intent to commit rape; held under $2,500 bond to answer.

John Welting, peace warrant by Joseph Magel; held in $200 bond for three months to keep the peace.

Mary Williams, peace warrant by Harrison; held in $100 to keep the peace twelve months.

Ellen Taylor and Annie Tennie, disorderly conduct; held in $100 for one year.

Pete Donovan, peace warrant by Mary Donovan, dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Bill Arteburn, stealing $13 50 from Robert Read; held in $100 bond for one year.

Geo. Owens, stealing groceries from the steamer Tarascon; continued until Saturday. Melton Clark and A. J. Slaughter, same; continued until Saturday.

Robin Dicken, obtaining goods under false pretenses from Mrs. Evans, J. F. Wood and J. J. Mores; continued until Tuesday.

John A. Miller, stealing bricks and sand from Louis Arnott; fined $20.

Alex. Campbell, maliciously cutting George King; continued until to-morrow morning.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

G. W. Lubke vs. Chambers & Bro.; assigned to 20th October.

Thos. Quisley et al. vs. S. H. Reed; assigned to 25th October.

Henry Haupt vs. A. Pittilugs; assigned to 29th instant.

Geo. A. Conner et al vs. Sheppard & Jenkins; assigned to 25th October.

Mary Gasney vs. John Clark; assigned to 26th October.

Wesley Robinson vs. J. M. Gray; assigned to 20th October.

Clagget F. S'out vs. Carbon & Bellus; mandate of Court of Appeals filed.

Stephen Shallcross vs. Cha. Semple; bill of exceptions filed.

Henry G. Smith vs. John Crab et al.; jury trial; after hearing a portion of the evidence, jury was discharged and, by consent, judgment was entered against defendant for $840 50.

Alexander May et al. vs. Joseph Conway; rule issued against the Ohio Falls Car Works, the garnishee, to show cause why it shall not be compelled to pay into court the sum of $42 50, and the further sum of $75—amounts due the defendant in this action. Appearance entered, and time given until the 29th instant to respond to said rules.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

TRIAL DOCKET.

J. H. Keller vs. Wm. Ridge; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff.

Jacob Geggins vs. John O'Bryan; jury trial; verdict for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Wm. Wharton, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, June 22, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Yarnall vs. White, &c., Harrison; reversed.

English vs. Kulp, &c., Bullitt; affirmed.

Prentice vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson; affirmed.

Jefferson Southern Pond Draining Co., vs. Frisbee, &c., Louisville Chancery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Reed, &c., vs. Louisville Bridge Co., Jefferson; opinion modified.

Day vs. Sturgis &c., Louisville Chancery; revived in the name of Thos. S. Robards, adm'r of Chas. Sturgis, dec'd, and continued.

Trabue vs. McAdams, Jefferson; opinion modified.

Carlin's adm'r vs. Carlin, &c., Spencer; original exhibits filed by consent of parties, and leave given to appellant's counsel to correct statement of parties.

French vs. French, &c., Franklin; agreement filed.

Haslett vs. Merker, Louisville Chancery; judgment set aside, and appeal dismissed, as per agreement filed.

Hiram, of color, &c., vs. Griffin, Shelby; dismissed as to Hiram, of color.

Pack vs. Wallace, &c., Grant; motion to dismiss appeal.

J. Z. Moore, Esq., was qualified as an Attorney at Law of this Court.

Jesse vs. Dulin, Shelby; cross appeal granted appellee.

Ballard, &c., vs. Lowry, Shelby;

Converse vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson;

Brown vs. Same, Boyd; submitted on briefs.

Jenks vs. Irwin, Louisville Chancery; argued by Hon. R. W. Wooley for appellee, and J. B. Huston, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

CITY FEATURES.

Pure Milk.

LOUISVILLE, June 2, 1871.

We, the undersigned, customers of "Henderson's Alderney Dairy," take pleasure in testifying to the very excellent quality of milk supplied our families, and cheerfully aver that we never used a purer, richer or cleaner article; and, to the end that so valuable an acquisition to our city may be sustained, we most heartily commend Mr. Henderson's Dairy to our friends and acquaintances. William A. Robinson, Fourth street; J. H. Stockhouse, Third street, between Oak and Ormsby; W. H. Haldeman, Sixth street; R. A. Robinson, No. 154 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth; Dr. E. A. Grant, north side Chestnut, No. 225, near Sixth street; Dr. Sneden, north side Jefferson, near corner Eighth; John F. Henry, 663, Fifth street; John B. Green, Second and Kentucky streets; D. Marshall, Fourth and Kentucky streets; H. B. Hays, Sixth street; Mrs. Annie Robinson, between Green and Walnut, Fourth street; Mrs. Oldham and Mrs. Kindred, northeast corner Second and Walnut; Mrs. Helen M. Key, south side Jefferson street, between First and Second; Rev. W. G. Hullnen, College street; N. W. Warfield, No. —, Caldwell street.

The Memphis Distribution.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 20th, has the following paragraph in regard to this splendid enterprise:

We have had occasion to commend the enterprise of Messrs. Passmore & Ruffin—the Memphis Real Estate Distribution—to the attention of our readers frequently. It is one every way worthy of the public's consideration and patronage. Both of these gentlemen have lived among us for years, and are almost as well-known as the familiar types which head our paper through the surrounding country. The property they design to dispose of is unquestionably made up from the very best our city contains. If it is not valuable there is none here. The time set by the managers for the drawing is the approaching Fourth of July.

W. Scott Glore, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, will give all the particulars. Call and see him.

Splendid Property for Investment.

The Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court will sell on Monday morning, June 26, at 11 o'clock, at the courthouse door, two excellent brick dwellings, located on the south side of Main street, between Preston and Jackson. The lots are each 28 feet front by 112 deep to an alley. The houses are substantially built, and contain every modern convenience. They will be sold on six, twelve and eighteen months' credit. Persons desiring to inspect the property will find the keys at the office of Morris, Southwick & Co.

St. John's Day.

Those wishing to attend the Masonic Celebration at Orleans, or Mitchell, Indiana, by leaving orders at the general office of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, southwest corner Fourth and Main, at the Galt House, and Louisville and Willard Hotels, can have omnibuses call for them; also at other hotels or private residences. One fare for round trip. Omnibuses leave Louisville at 6:30 a. m.

Fortunate.

Yesterday Mr. Frank Hatton purchased a chain at the Milton Gold Store for $1 and received as a present a lady's gold watch, Miss Emma Reynolds a fine silver pitcher, and a number of other fine presents were distributed to purchasers.

A Handsome West Walnut-street Lot

will be sold at auction this afternoon at 5 o'clock by Morris, Southwick & Co. It is 50 feet front by 206 deep, and is located on the north side of the street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third.

Elegant Corsets

for one dollar at the Universal Exposition.

Opera House Lot.

The Louisville Saengerbund will sell, as advertised in our auction column, its valuable Fourth street lot, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, June 28th, 1871. What a chance to secure the most eligible business sites in the city! What a rare opportunity for speculative investment!

Universal Exposition.

1,000 Hemd-stitched Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents; all linen.

Testimony of an Old Arkansas River Steamboatman.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET COMPANY, AUGUSTA, ARK.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Capt. Jack Horn, the representative of the drug house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chili Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

Infants.

Much suffering to these tender little buds of the family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup. See advertisement in another column.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it:

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true. W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

AMUSEMENTS.

RAFFLE.

THE fast pacing and trotting Stallion "Storm Pilot" will be raffled for at the Crystal Palace, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, on Saturday evening, June 24, at 8 o'clock.

Grand Entertainment and Distribution of Premiums

AT ST. XAVIER'S INSTITUTE,

No. 285 Fourth street,
On Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock p. m. Admission 50 cts. je22d5

Masonic Temple.

Grand Gymnastic Exhibition by the members of the Louisville Gymnasium at Masonic Temple on Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24, also Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

The wonderful Blind Boy Musician, Mr. Jno. T. Camp, has kindly volunteered.

Messrs. Dinsmoor and Graham, the Champion Skaters, will appear.

Master Frank Foster in his great Character of Song and Dance.

Mr. Preston Wolf in his great Character Champagne Charlie and Parexcellence.

Mr. Wm. Lindsey in his comic song, "What's the Price of Beans, Jake," &c.

☞ Tickets to be had at the different music stores. Admission, 50 cents; balcony, 25 cents, matinee, 25 cents to all parts of the house. je18 SuWed3d

FLORAL PARK SWIMMING POOL

OPEN DAILY.

For Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen.
je9 dim

ONEXHIBITION To-Day

AT

DORA SCHULZ'S,

1 Real Thread Lace Point, $175, worth $250.
1 Real Thread Lace Point, $200, worth $350.
1 Real Thread Lace Point, $225, worth $400.
1 Real Thread Lace Point, $275, worth $500.
1 Real Thread Lace Point, $325, worth $600.
An Elegant Lace Flounce, $300, worth $500.
A lot of Rich Real Thread Lace Parasol Covers.

The above is a part of a consignment from a manufacturer in Brussels, and are cheaper than any Lace ever offered in Louisville. je7 dtsthsp

ROBERT SCHUTTER,

Artist,

FRESCO, HOUSE, AND SIGN PAINTER,

153 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

Work done on the most reasonable terms. Call and investigate workmanship. All work guaranteed. je11 eodsmthsp

STEAM JOBPRINTING

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads, $3 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads, $5 to $8 per ream.
Note Headings, $4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards, $3 to $5 per 1,000
Election Cards, $2 to $3 per 1,000
Visiting Cards, - $1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Posters Programmes, Store Bills, Envelops, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere. J. R. WAREHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
ap1 df Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

JNO. A. DICKINSON,

FURNITURE,

NO. 88 THIRD STREET,

ap1 dtf Between Main and Market.

HAAG & HESS,

SCAVENGERS, No. 406 Madison street, between Campbell and Wenzel, Louisville, Ky. All night scavengering done at short notice and with entire satisfaction. Orders left at White Mansion, corner Third and Market streets, or Jos. Wolf's, Market st., between Floyd and Preston, will meet prompt attention. ap1 dtm

W. O. WILLIAMS,

Steamboat, House, and Sign PAINTER.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 33 Third, bet. Main and river, opposite Old Stand. ap1 eodtm

JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS.

HALL & IRVINE,

No. 435 Fulton st., bet. Wenzel & Cable sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING AND FURNITURE LUMBER.

On hand a large stock of SEASONED POPLAR BOARDS. my12 SuW&F2m

WALL-PAPER.

We offer as large a selection of PAPER-HANGINGS of every description and newest styles as can be found in any establishment, and will sell as low as any one, whether they advertise at or below cost. We are prepared to hang all paper sold by us promptly and in the most artistic style.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

mh22 eodtf 68 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

RHORER & SPEED

119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ W furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. ja26 SuW&Fr6m

SPEED & CREIGHTON,

No. 142 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wrought Iron Gas, Water, and Steam Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Cocks, Steam Gauges, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs, Earth Closets, &c.; also Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

my16 FrSuWeim&tp

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Regular Sale of Fine Household and Kitchen Furniture; 1 superior Parlor Set; Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; also a lot of Groceries, Vinegar, Mackerel, Cheese, Brooms, &c., and to close consignments a lot of fine new Tinware and Water-coolers, and 20 barrels of Lime,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, June 23d, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, will be sold the above, to which the attention of families and dealers is especially called.
Terms cash. je23 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Entire Furniture of the Shelby House,

Northwest corner Main and Shelby streets,

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY morning, June 23d, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the parlor and all the chamber furniture, marble top, center and other tables, fine pier-glasses, Brussels and other carpets.

N. B. These goods will positively be sold. Housekeepers and dealers invited. Terms cash. je23

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO

Handsome West Walnut-st. Lot.

AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

FRIDAY, June 23, at 5 o'clock p. m., we will sell a beautiful lot, 50 feet front by 206 deep to an alley, located on the north side of Walnut street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third. Terms at sale.
je21 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At 89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Spring and Cottonseed Mattresses, Bedding, Looking-Glasses, Reclining Lounges, Parlor Sets, Oak Hat Rack, Marble-top Center Tables, Brussels and 2-ply Carpets, Straw matting, &c.,

SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.
je23 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

Sale of Valuable Improved and Unimproved Property

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, June 24, at 4 p. m., I will sell, at auction, two good brick houses, containing four rooms each, situated on Fourth street, between Madison and Chestnut. Also, three lots, of thirty feet front each by ninety deep, on Fourteenth street, between Madison and Chestnut; and one lot on north side Chestnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, fronting on Chestnut 38¾ feet.

This property is exceedingly desirable for rent; pay a handsome per cent.

Terms—One third cash; balance in one and two years. [je18] S. S. MEDDIS.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

EBENEZER BUSTARD'S GREAT SALE.

THE MOST VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE WEST.

A SALE OF GREATER IMPORTANCE

Than any which has or probably will occur in the history of Louisville.

ON THURSDAY, June 29th, 1871, at 3 p. m., by order of E. Bustard, I will sell, at auction, that splendid property situated on Fourth street, commencing 210 feet north of Market, on the west side, extending to Market street, and along the north line of Market street 105 feet, on which there are

14 Good three-story Store-houses

which, at present, are occupied by first-class tenants, paying handsome rents. The location of this property is conceded by all the best in Louisville. It is, in fact, and, will ever be, the

Grand Center

of business in the city of Louisville, and will pay a larger per cent. upon the investment than any property in the city.

On Friday, June 30, 1871, at 4 p. m.,

I will sell that elegant Store-house of Mr. Bustard, situated on the north side of Main street, between Second and Third. This is admitted to be one of the best store-houses in the United States. The lot is 33 feet front by 237 deep. The house is 33 feet wide and 204 deep, five stories high—stone front—magnificent cellars and subcellars—the most capacious house in the city—handsome in appearance and very substantial. Splendid warehouse in the rear.

On same day, at 5 p. m., I will sell the private residence of Mr. Bustard, situated on the south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets. This residence is handsome in appearance and substantially built, containing in basement a large kitchen, wash-house and two store-rooms, large parlor and dining-room and porch on first floor, two large and one small chambers in second story, and three chambers and bath-room in third story, with all necessary closets and linen rooms. On the rear of the lot is a three-story brick building, containing good coal-house, &c., and four good servants' rooms. In addition to which, on the lot is a good ice-house and smoke-house. Lot 34 feet front by 173 deep.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

I am instructed by Mr. Bustard to say his reasons for selling this property are that he is about removing from the country.

je17 S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

BY HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.

Executor's Sale of the Most Desirable Property for Lumber-yard or Manufacturing Purposes now unoccupied in this City.

ON TUESDAY, June 27, 1871, at 5 o'clock p. m., will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve, that valuable lot on northwest corner of Fulton and Clay streets, 262x181 feet.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien. GEORGE NICHOLAS, Ex'r.
HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Ag'ts. je22 d6

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871,

At 4½ o'clock p. m.,

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.

WILL SELL

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

To the highest bidder, and without reserve, that valuable piece of ground on the east side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, belonging to the Louisville Saengerbund, upon which it was contemplated to build the Germania Hall.

This property is located in the heart of the city, the center of trade and fashion, and is as well adapted to residence as to business sites. To the speculator upon prospective real estate values in our growing city, its equal as an investment has never before been offered.

The property will be sold in nine lots, seven of which will be 20 feet front on Fourth street by 190 feet in depth to a 20-foot alley; one of 19 feet front by 190 feet to the same alley, and one lot in the rear of 30 ft front by 190 feet in depth, with right of way to it by a 20-foot private alley or by-way.

The terms of sale are ⅓ cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, with interest and lien.

A diagram of the ground, as laid out into lots, will be exhibited on the day of sale. After the sale of the ground in the several proposed parcels, the association to which it belongs reserves the right to sell it as a whole, and to accept the bid that is most to its interest.

JULIUS DORN,
WM. KRIEGSHABER,
WM. COEPPER,
Committee of Sale.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON, & CO., Agents. je23

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—On June 14th, a white and red spotted cow, about three years old, straight short horns, and tail trimmed; from the Louisville Cordage Works, Germantown. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to the above works by JACOB SPRAU. je23 d3*

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—$25 REWARD—A gray horse, saddle, and bridle were stolen Thursday night, June 15, 1871. Said horse was 12 years old and 15 hands high, with thin mane and tail. Was branded N S on his left shoulder. I will give $25 reward for said horse if delivered at Bardstown Junction, Bullitt county, Ky. R. J. HOGLAND. je23 Fr&Sa&Mo*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—HORSE—By the subscriber, on the Newburg road, three miles from the city, a bay horse, between fifteen and sixteen hands high. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. WM. L. MURPHY. je21 d3*

AUCTION SALES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Central Market Building, Fourth street, between Green and Walnut,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 24, at 9 o'clock, in front of Nans & Neuner's store, we will sell the finest oleanders and flower and fruit-bearing pomegranates ever offered in this market.
je23 S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

$100 WILL BUY A LOT.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE

— IN —

Louisville, Ky.,

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871,

WHICH, for magnitude, has never been equaled or even approached in this country. Two dollars a foot is the cash payment required to secure a lot 50 by 200 feet deep. Think of it! Only one cent for each square foot of ground.

75 SQUARES OF GROUND,

KNOWN AS

PARK LAND SUBDIVISION,

(Which, up to this time, has been owned by heirs, and could not be sold). Lots 50 feet wide by 200 deep, on avenues 80 to 140 feet wide. Lots will be sold with the privilege of the whole square. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder. The Central Passenger Railway will be extended to and nearly through the center of the entire tract, and the contractor is securely bound to run the road for five years. The track is laid with the best English iron, weighing 56 pounds to the yard, and the road is built in the best possible manner, and is in every way equal to any in the United States.

TO ALL MEN EVERYWHERE.

If you wish to make a fortune come to this great sale, for so certain and great an opportunity to do it by the investment of a small amount of capital was never before offered. Bear in mind these facts: This land has been held by heirs, and could not until now be sold. It is from first hands you buy it, and, consequently, you have no speculative price for it, but you get it at your own price. Can you invest to a greater advantage than in a city where the actual increase in permanent population has exceeded thirty thousand in one year last passed? The man who invests $10,000 at this sale can take $50,000 for it in five years.

Read the Terms of this Sale.

$100 Cash Down; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Years' Time given on deferred payments. The Short-line Railroad will run excursion trains from Cincinnati to Louisville during the great sale, commencing on Monday, July 10th, and continuing until Wednesday. Tickets good for return during the whole week.

Arrangements have been made with three of the principal hotels, the Louisville, Willard, and United States, to charge guests attending the great sale only $2 per day.

Any information desired will be furnished on application by addressing W. H. BEYNROTH, Trustee.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers. je11

PUBLIC SALES.

WOODBURN ANNUAL SALE.

THE annual sale at Woodburn Stud Farm takes place

Wednesday, June 28, 1871.

Thorough-bred Yearlings AND Trotting Stock.

Will be disposed of. Sale without reserve. Terms cash. A. J. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues furnished on application to L. BRODHEAD,

je23 d5 Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky.

Great Sale of Pure Short-Horn Cattle and Fine Horse Stock,

AT our Spring Dale Farm, near Centerville, Bourbon county, Ky., at public auction, July 5, 1871—Bulls and Heifers by the 16th Duke of Airdrie, 2880, and other noted sires, out of as pure and fine cows as the country contains. Among the horses we will sell many of the produce of Norman (the sire of Blackwood) and of Membrino Eagle, mingled with the blood of Abdallah, Ned Forrest, Morgan, Glencoe, Bellfounder, and others of just celebrity. Catalogues in due time. Sale positive.

WM. CONN,
JNO. ALLEN GANO,
RICH'D M. GANO.

my31 dex8uts

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 A. M. except Sunday.

GEN. FRANKLIN......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES......Capt. C J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. F. A. jas11 dtf

For New Orleans.

MARY HOUSTON,

L. B. DUNHAM, Master....H. H. WALKER, Clerk.

Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 20, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, June 8, at 5 P. M.
Tuesday, June 27, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 15, at 5 P. M.
my8 dtf Thursday, Aug. 3, at 5 P. M.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.

SAM SAUNDERS, Capt. ....GEO. M. WOOD Clerk.

BLUE WING No. 3

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [ja26 dtf] J. W. FORBES.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

MORNING STAR......GILMORE, Master.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on This Day, 23d, at 5 P. M.
R. C. LEVI, Agent.

INDIANA......R. E. NEAL, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 24th, at 5 P. M.
R. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

For Evansville, Paducah & Tennessee River.

CAMELIA......Capt. AIKEN.

Will leave on Saturday, the 24th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf, positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ARIZONA......J. VINTON, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, 24th, at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.

FALLS CITY......Capt. ROBINSON.

Will leave on Friday, the 23d, at 5 o'clock P. M., positively.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

CAMELIA......MILT. AIKEN, Master.

For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence on Saturday, the 24th, at 5 P. M.
R. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water.

THE most effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by hotels and druggists. Send for circular to PAVILION AND U. S. SPRING CO. General depot 123 Chambers st., N. Y. my9 dim

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—1 dairyman, 3 wagon-makers, 6 blacksmiths, 10 wheelwrights, mechanics (all kinds), cooks, porters, drivers, waiters, agents, &c.; also 50 persons to go to the country. Families in want of good help are invited to call. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—1 OR 2 ROOMS—By a gentleman and his wife, for 2 unfurnished rooms, without board, suitable for bed-rooms. Must be pleasantly and centrally located. Address F. L., P. O. Box 112, City. je23 d3*

WANTED—2 BRASS-TURNERS—A preference given for those who are acquainted with small gearing. Apply at BELTON & WILLIAMSON'S, 83 Market street, between Second and Third. je23d3

WANTED—WOMEN (recommended)—One as laundress; another as cook. Address P. O. Box 101, or Nursery, 3 miles out on Shelby pike.

WANTED—SITUATION—By an elderly English lady, as housekeeper in a private family or hotel. No objection to doing light work. Being a stranger, comparatively speaking, in the city, and does not object to work for a small remuneration at the first. Can give good city reference. Call, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., for three days, at No. 000 Third street, between Walnut and Guthrie streets. je23 d3

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By an old steamboatman; not particular as to salary or location; would work in hotel, coal offices, or anything of that description; can give best of reference. Address, for two days, HUNTER, this office. je22 d3*

WANTED—QUARRYMEN—Several good quarrymen at the city quarry. No others need apply. D. J. BOWLES, Sup't W. & P. House. je22 d3*

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN—As nurse. Must come well recommended. Apply at the Commercial office for three days. je21 d3

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—200 PIGEONS—At the Albany House, Fourteenth and Portland avenue. Apply to or address F. BLACK. je21 cod*

WANTED—STEAM PIPE—A lot of second-hand steam pipe, if cheap, diameter 1 to 1½ inches. Address 145 West Main street. je20 d3

WANTED—NURSE—A competent white nurse, to take charge of an infant. Apply to JOHN A. GOOD, No. 208 West Main street. je20 d3

WANTED—BOARDERS—Five or six, with or without rooms. Call at No. 263 Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. References required. je13 dtw

WANTED—BOYS—To sell something just received. Quick sales and large profits. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. my18d&wim

WANTED—TO LOAN $5,000—On a No. 1 security. (No other need apply). GRESHAM, ELSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main st. je1 dtf

WANTED—200 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get good girls at once. All respectable females and places FREE. no11 tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$20 A DAY—Agents, we have the best selling goods out. For terms call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. je28 dim*

$325 A MONTH.

HORSE and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. ap12dim&wam

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A neat frame cottage of three rooms and kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, &c., all in good repair, in the western part of the city; lot 25 by 200; streets all made. For particulars inquire of C. C. MOLL, at Postoffice. je20 d6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE AND LEASEHOLD—Corner Chestnut and Second streets. Will take part payment in good, negotiable paper, or stocks, bonds, or real estate, at fair valuation. Address or apply to WM. ROSS, 238 First street. je18 d6*

FOR SALE—GROUND—85 9-12 feet of ground on the west side of Second street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, near Kentucky street. Apply to J. G. WILSON, No. 198 West Jefferson street. my25 deodtf

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE I now occupy, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. M. DULANEY, 53 Sixth street. je18 dtf

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—As I can no longer give the business my personal attention, I will sell my store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, at a bargain. Business too well and favorably known to require description. For terms call or see at my Laboratory, 41 Bullitt street. J. W. SEATON. ap30 d&wtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Very desirable, on Fourth street, between York and Breckinridge. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. je18 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE—On Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. je18 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x173 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMAN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—KY. FRUIT FARM—For general merchandise, or city property—75 acres, ample improvements, 45 miles from city, convenient to railroad depot; about 3,000 peach trees, in full bearing, with a good prospect of six or seven thousand bushels for this year's crop. Three or four hundred apple trees, all selected fruit; 1 acre in grapes. For particulars apply to JAMES E. SAGE, 185 Jefferson st., between Fourth and Fifth. je18 d3t&w2t*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for good city property 30 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Peyton's office. WM. J. RICHARDS. je8 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Jefferson and Bullitt counties, 12 miles from Louisville 330 acres of heavily timbered land; a small portion cleared, with some improvements, including a good orchard and five springs. Will sell on easy terms or take city property or merchandise in part payment. For particulars apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER 266 West Market street. my30 dim&im

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE—That desirable house on the south side of Market, between First and Brook streets, No. 24, now occupied as a boarding house, with an excellent run of both city and country patronage. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises. JONA. CLARK. je22 dim&w

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—On Walnut street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth, containing eight rooms, gas and water, and everything in good repair. Apply to J. G. BAXTER, Mayor's office. je22 dim&w

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house—7 rooms, kitchen, and cellar—on Main, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. For terms, &c., apply at Twelfth and Main, to PETER HERMANN. je21 eod*

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—No. 58 Broadway, between Brook and Floyd. Contains 12 rooms, besides bath, pantry, and store-rooms. Apply to Mrs. S. J. EVANS, No. 000 Second st. je20 d&wim

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE—On Chestnut street, between Center and Sixth. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 53 Sixth street. je20 dtf

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, bet. First and Second. je16 dtf

FOR RENT—We have a complete list and description of all houses in this city for rent, with name of owner or agent. All who have houses to rent are invited to register them in our offices, free of charge. HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.,
je11 dim&m Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A desirable dwelling, on north side of Chestnut, between Third and Fourth streets, containing 9 rooms, gas, and water. Rent $60 per month. Apply to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth. my27 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A." postoffice. my21 dtf

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—On Third st., near Broadway. Also a large three-story brick dwelling on First near Walnut. Apply at No. 104 Third street, between Market and Jefferson. JAS. R. TIMMONS. my18 dtf&w

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. fe14 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A large front room with three windows opening on a balcony, in a central location, with board, very desirable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. There is a bathroom attached. Address M. A., this office.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at No. 398 Tenth street, between Madison and Chestnut streets. je22 d3*

BOARDING—Well furnished room for rent, with board, also day boarders wanted, at No. 443 Jefferson street. je22 d3*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a front room or suite of rooms, with the best of board, in a family where there are no boarders. First-class references required. Address Mrs. A. S. V., Courier-Journal office. my8 d&wtf

LOST.

LOST—COW—On Sunday, the 18th, a dark red cow, with some white in flank, and had also a white heifer calf, one year old, with red ears; slit in each ear. A liberal reward will be paid for them at 464 Fifth street. je22 d3*

LOST—A MEMORANDA OR TIME-BOOK—Containing an alley claim against H. C. McDonald. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 96 Jefferson street. All are hereby warned against trading for same. WARFIELD & FRYER, or with L. B. REDD & BRO. je21 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN H. GEOGHEGAN, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed June 17, 1871. By order of Court, the creditors of John H. Geoghegan, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock m., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. je23 Fr3*

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of M. C. ATKINSON, of Franklin, county of Simpson and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a.m. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. je23 d3

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD G. KUBLER, of ——, county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his creditors' petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a.m. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. je23 d3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of E. D. Tyler, bankrupt. In obedience to an order of the United States District Court for the Kentucky District, the creditors of the above-mentioned bankrupt are notified to meet before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 14th day of June, 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., to determine upon the question of compromise offered by E. D. Tyler in favor of said bankrupt. J. M. FIDLER, Register. STEPHEN F. JONES, Assignee. je16 Fr4